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# The Metropolitan Area Fact Book

## A Statistical Portrait of Blacks and Whites in Urban America

*Edited by Katherine McFate*

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# FOREWORD

In March 1968, exactly 20 years ago, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (the Kerner Commission) issued a report with this basic conclusion:

> Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.

The Kerner Commission found this ominous development reflected in the vast numbers of blacks who then lived in "squalor and deprivation in ghetto neighborhoods" and in the wide gap between blacks and whites in employment levels, income, and overall quality of life.

Although blacks have made significant progress in some areas of life since 1968, the words of the Kerner Commission fit conditions in 1988 only too well. *The Metropolitan Area Fact Book* brings together a large body of local and national data to assess how blacks live today and the size of the gap that still remains between blacks and whites. The fact book, designed for easy use by the general public, covers the 48 American metropolitan areas with black populations of more than 100,000. It provides basic demographic information and data on the major indicators of social and economic well-being for each metro area: the number and percentage of black residents; the number and percentage of blacks living in the central city versus suburban areas; labor force participation and employment rates; income, earnings, and homeownership; educational attainment; poverty rates; and family structure.

To facilitate comparison among localities and regions, the fact book ranks the metro areas and includes national averages for each indicator. Where appropriate, comparable data for whites in each of the metro areas are included to permit black-white comparisons. The second part of the

fact book rearranges the data by locality, to provide a snapshot of urban living conditions for blacks in each of the 48 metro areas.

*The Metropolitan Area Fact Book* clearly documents the continuing social and economic disparities between blacks and whites. The data in this book make a powerful statement about the challenge we as a society still face in expanding opportunities to all.

Many hands helped develop this volume. William O'Hare, former associate director of research, conceived the idea of the fact book and assembled some of the data. Research associate Katherine McFate reorganized and completed the project. She was assisted by research assistants Fred Harris, Nedra Mahone, Todd Shaw, and Nicole Sullivan; research analyst Theresa Chambliss; secretaries Jean Jalloh, Sylvia Wilson, and Merlinda Novicio; and editors Susan Kalish and Constance Toliver. We are grateful to all of them for their diligent work.

**Eddie N. Williams**
**President**
**Joint Center for**
**Political Studies**

# INTRODUCTION

This fact book contains basic statistics on the demographic, economic, and social conditions of American blacks in each of the 48 metropolitan areas in which at least 100,000 blacks reside.[1] Almost 16 million black Americans—about 75 percent of all metropolitan area blacks and more than 60 percent of the entire black population of the United States—live in these metro areas, according to the Census Bureau. The data in this fact book thus provide a profile of the living conditions of the majority of blacks in America.

In part 1, the 48 metro areas are ranked according to a broad range of demographic, economic, and social indicators. For example, table 1.2 ranks the metro areas according to the percentage of blacks in the population; table 3.3 ranks them according to the percentage of black males who are employed full time; table 4.3 ranks the metro areas according to the average household earnings of blacks; and table 6.3 ranks them by the college completion rate of blacks. National statistics and, in most cases, statistics on whites have been included to allow for comparisons. In part 2, all the data are reorganized and presented by metro area to provide statistical portraits of the condition of blacks (and whites) in each locality. Part 3 presents data highlights. The tables in this section list the 5 metro areas that rank the highest and the 5 that rank the lowest in black population density, employment, income, homeownership, college education, and poverty.

***About 75 percent of all metropolitan area blacks and more than 60 percent of the entire black population of the United States live in metro areas [with black populations of at least 100,000].***

Unless otherwise specified, the geographic units used are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) as delineated by the Office of Management and Budget and used in the census.[2] Each SMSA consists of a major central city and the surrounding counties which are economically and socially tied to the central city. The population of an SMSA thus includes a central city population

(residents within the city limits); a suburban population (residents of urbanized areas lying outside city limits); and a rural population (residents of non-urbanized portions of the counties within the SMSA).

The labor, consumer, and housing markets within an SMSA are interlinked and are potentially available to all the area's residents. We have chosen to use SMSAs rather than traditional city boundaries in this fact book for a couple of reasons. SMSA-wide statistics include a larger number of blacks, and particularly middle-class blacks. Also, in some SMSAs, particularly those in the South, the areas that lie outside the central city have large concentrations of lower-income blacks.

Among the 48 metropolitan areas in which more than 100,000 blacks reside, 27 are located in the South, 7 in the Northeast, 11 in the Midwest, and 3 in the West (see regional listing and maps). Some states contain several metro areas with large concentrations of blacks: New York, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida each have 4 metro areas with more than 100,000 black residents; California and Louisiana each have 3 such metro areas. The 48 metro areas with more than 100,000 black residents span only 22 of the 50 states. The largest numbers of blacks live in the metro areas of New York City (1.9 million), Chicago (1.4 million), Los Angeles (944,000), Detroit (891,000), Philadelphia (884,000), and Washington, D.C. (854,000).

***The largest numbers of blacks live in the metro areas of New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.***

## General Patterns

Although black Americans have made enormous strides economically and educationally in the last two decades, in terms of economic well-being they still lag far behind whites. In all of the 48 metro areas included in this fact book, census figures indicate that:

- unemployment is higher among blacks than whites;

## Regional Listing of Metro Areas

*South*
- Atlanta, Ga.
- Augusta, Ga.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Baton Rouge, La.
- Birmingham, Ala.
- Charleston, S.C.
- Charlotte, N.C.
- Columbia, S.C.
- Dallas, Tex.
- Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
- Greensboro, N.C.
- Houston, Tex.
- Jackson, Miss.
- Jacksonville, Fla.
- Louisville, Ky.
- Memphis, Tenn.
- Miami, Fla.
- Mobile, Ala.
- Nashville, Tenn.
- New Orleans, La.
- Newport News, Va.
- Norfolk, Va.
- Raleigh, N.C.
- Richmond, Va.
- Shreveport, La.
- Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Washington, D.C.

*Northeast*
- Boston, Mass.
- Buffalo, N.Y.
- Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.
- New York, N.Y.
- Newark, N.J.
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Midwest*
- Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati, Ohio
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Columbus, Ohio
- Dayton, Ohio
- Detroit, Mich.
- Gary, Ind.
- Indianapolis, Ind.
- Kansas City, Mo.
- Milwaukee, Wis.
- St. Louis, Mo.

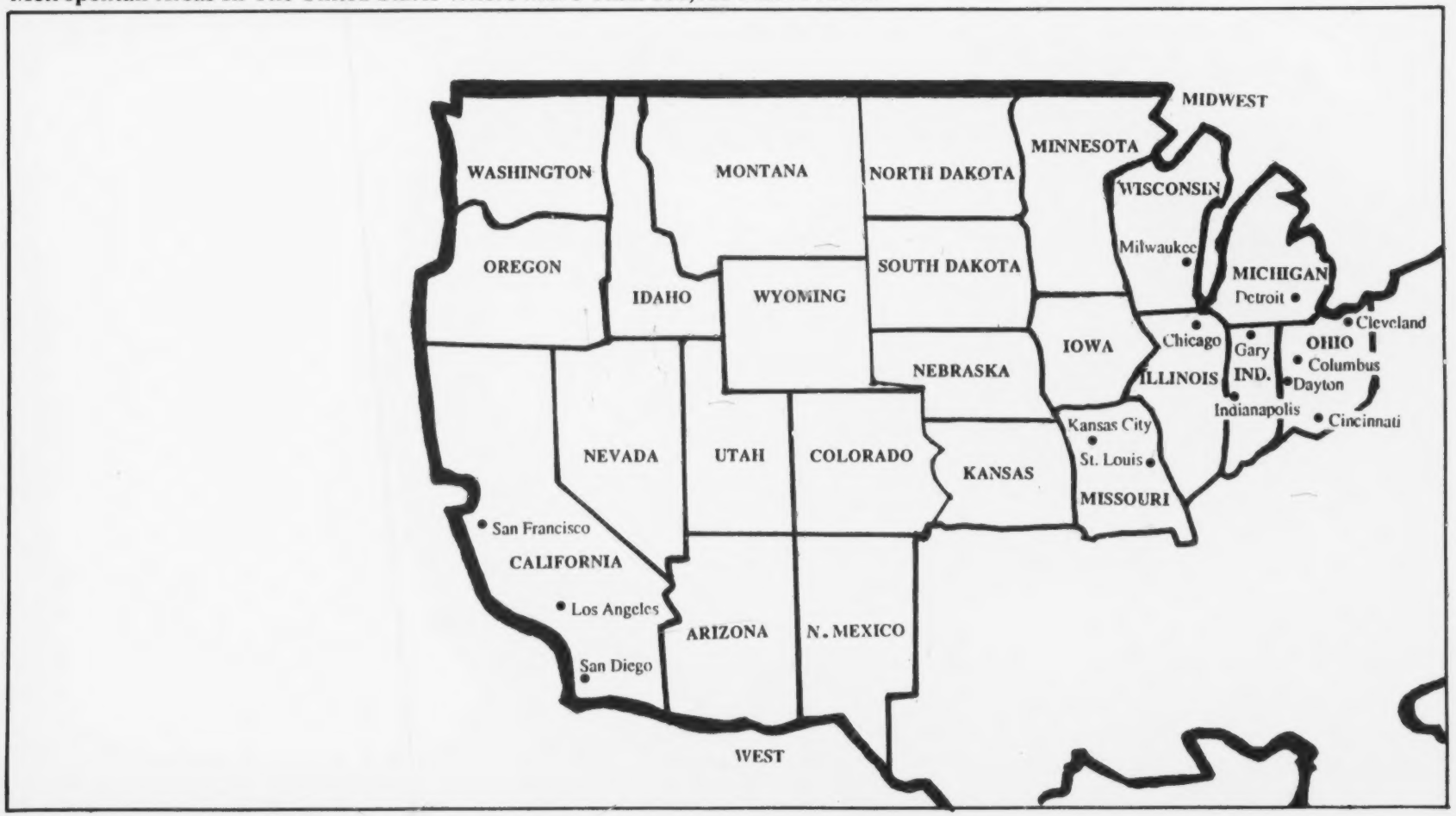
*West*
- Los Angeles, Calif.
- San Diego, Calif.
- San Francisco, Calif.

*Note:* Regional designations of states parallel the four major census regions used by the Census Bureau.

- the average earnings and median incomes of black households are lower than the earnings and incomes of white households within the same metropolitan areas;
- significantly fewer blacks than whites own their own homes, and black-owned homes are on average lower in value than white-owned homes;
- blacks are less likely than whites to be college educated; and
- blacks are more likely than whites to live in female-headed households and in families with incomes below the poverty level.

## Regional Map (West & Midwest)

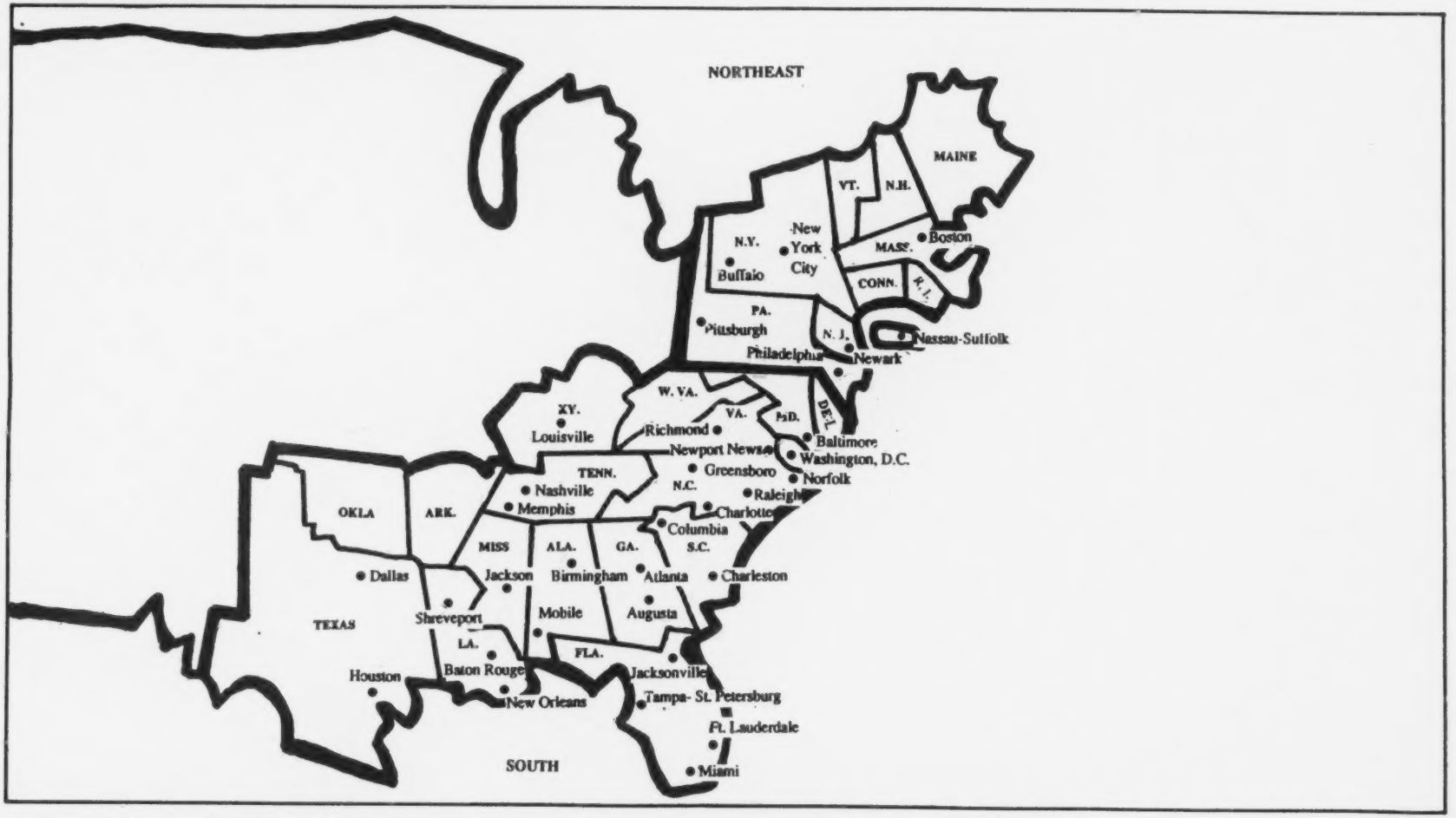
**Metropolitan Areas In The United States Where More Than 100,000 Blacks Reside**




**NOTE:** **Regional designations of states parallel the four major census regions used by the Census Bureau.**

## Regional Map (South & Northeast)

**Metropolitan Areas In The United States Where More Than 100,000 Blacks Reside**




**NOTE: Regional designations of states parallel the four major census regions used by the Census Bureau.**

## Residency Patterns

National statistics show that blacks are disproportionately concentrated in central cities in relation to their numbers in the overall metro area populations. Over 85 percent of all black Americans live in metro areas (22 million people), and over two-thirds of these individuals live in central cities. In 4 of the central cities—Gary, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, and Detroit—blacks are more than 60 percent of the population. Blacks constitute a majority, but less than 60 percent, of the central city populations of another 6 of the 48 metro areas: Newark, Birmingham (Ala.), New Orleans, Baltimore, Augusta (Ga.), and Richmond (Va.). However, they do not constitute a majority of the entire population of any SMSA. Blacks make up as much as one-third of the overall population in only 4 metro areas, all located in the South: Memphis, New Orleans, Jackson (Miss.), and Shreveport (La.).

In 10 metro areas, the number of blacks living in the suburbs is higher than the number living in the central city. Only 3 of these metro areas (Newark, Kansas City (Mo.), and San Francisco) are located outside the South. The suburban areas that have the highest *proportions* of black residents are also in the South: Mobile, Newport News (Va.), Augusta, Baton Rouge, Columbia (S.C.), and Norfolk. (Suburban residence should not be interpreted as a sign of affluence. Settlement patterns vary by region and metro area.)

***Over 85 percent of all black Americans live in metro areas (22 million people), and over two-thirds of these individuals live in central cities.***

## Labor Force Participation

The national unemployment rate among blacks is usually more than twice as high as that of whites. Unemployment figures for the metro areas reflect this disparity. Not surprisingly, unemployment rates for both blacks and whites are highest in the aging industrial centers of the Northeast and Midwest, where a large proportion of the work force has traditionally been employed in manufacturing. The areas with the highest black unemployment rates—Detroit, Buffalo, and Dayton—also

have the highest levels of white unemployment. Generally, black unemployment rates are lowest in areas with low rates of white unemployment. Exceptions are Memphis and Mobile, where the unemployment rates are less than 5 percent for whites but almost 15 percent for blacks, and St. Louis, where the unemployment rate is 6 percent for whites but 16 percent for blacks.

Unemployment rates include only those people who are unemployed and actively seeking work. (Both people who are employed and people who are unemployed but actively seeking work are considered to be in the labor force.) This means that unemployment statistics do not include "discouraged workers," defined as those who have given up and stopped looking for work. Thus, unemployment rates understate the actual levels of joblessness that may exist in a community.

***In nearly two-thirds of the 48 metro areas, less than 75 percent of black males are participating in the job market.***

Nationally, approximately one-third of black males between the ages of 16 and 64 are *not* in the labor force; that is, they are neither employed nor looking for work. Some of them are in school or disabled; others have simply "dropped out" of the job market. Many people assume that low labor force participation is particularly prevalent among urban blacks, but apparently this is not the case. The participation rate of black males is lower nationally than in any of the 48 metro areas except one, Birmingham.

Disparities in black and white male labor force participation rates are striking. In nearly two-thirds of the 48 metro areas, less than 75 percent of black males are participating in the job market. In contrast, the participation rate of white males is 75 percent or lower in only two metro areas: Ft. Lauderdale and Tampa-St. Petersburg. In over half of the metro areas, at least 10 percent fewer black than white males are in the work force, whereas the proportion of black males in the labor force exceeds that of white males in only three metro areas—Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and San Diego.

If one examines the proportion of males who are working full time, the economic picture for blacks looks even bleaker. Nationally, less than 40 percent of black males aged 16 to 64 years are working full time, compared with almost 55 percent of white males. In none of the 48 metro areas are a *majority* of black males working full time. In contrast, 50 percent or more of white males are working full time in all but 2 metro areas (Ft. Lauderdale and Tampa-St. Petersburg); and more than 60 percent of white males are working full time in 15 metro areas. The difference between the full-time employment rates of black and white males is typically 15 to 25 percentage points. This measure shows that *under*employment, as well as unemployment, is a significant problem among urban black males and has a significant impact on household earnings, income, and the potential for blacks to accumulate wealth.

***The difference between the full-time employment rates of black and white males is typically 15 to 25 percentage points.***

## Income, Earnings, and Homeownership

Joblessness and underemployment among blacks are reflected in the data on black incomes, earnings, and homeownership. (*Earnings* is income that comes directly from wages or salary. *Income* may include other sources of material gain: interest on savings or investments, public assistance, social security, etc. *Homeownership* indicates property held.)[3]

Nationally, the median income of black households equals only about two-thirds the median income of white households, and the average earnings of black households equal about two-thirds the average earnings of white households. Black households in the South generally have the lowest incomes. Blacks in the southern metro areas of Richmond (Va.), Washington, D.C., and Houston, however, have incomes comparable to those of black households in most metro areas in other parts of the country. (Since the cost of living varies among cities and regions, readers should be cautious about using these figures to compare living standards between metro areas.)

In the 48 metro areas, the median incomes and average earnings of black households range from about one-half to three-fourths the incomes and earnings of white households. Black household incomes in the 48 metro areas are $5,000 to $10,000 lower than white household incomes. Not surprisingly, blacks in metro areas in the South have the lowest incomes relative to whites. Florida presents an exception to this pattern: 3 of the 4 metro areas in that state rank among the top 10 in terms of black to white income ratios.

The most valuable asset possessed by most Americans is their own dwelling. Homeownership is a norm among the middle class and carries with it important implications for upward mobility. For example, parents can borrow against the value of a home to finance a child's education. Also, for most parents, a home is the most valuable part of the estate that they will leave to their children. Less than half of all black households nationally own their homes, whereas more than two-thirds of all white households own their homes.

Housing values vary widely among metro areas and across different regions. Nationally, the median value of black-owned homes is $27,200, while the median value of white-owned homes is $48,600. In most of the 48 metro areas, black-owned homes, on average, are worth one-third to one-half less than white-owned homes. The characteristics of the local housing market seem to influence the relative value of black- and white-owned homes. The value of black-owned homes is closest to the value of white-owned homes in the metro areas of Nassau-Suffolk (New York), Cincinnati, and San Diego; black and white housing values differ most in the Kansas City and Philadelphia metro areas. Housing (for blacks as well as whites) on either coast is more expensive than housing in the South or Midwest.

***In most of the 48 metro areas, black-owned homes, on average, are worth one-third to one-half less than white-owned homes.***

## Education

Between 1970 and 1980, the proportions of blacks with high school and college educations

increased, and the gap between black and white educational attainment narrowed. Nevertheless, census figures show that there are still significant differences in the educational attainment of blacks and whites. Nationally, only about 50 percent of blacks aged 25 years and older have finished high school, compared to more than 68 percent of whites in that age group. Only 8 percent of blacks aged 25 years and older have completed four or more years of college; this is about half the proportion of whites with a college education.

Across the 48 metro areas, high school completion rates for blacks are generally 12 to 15 percentage points lower than those for whites. In more than half of the metro areas, high school completion rates for blacks and whites are higher than the national average. Blacks and whites in major cities on either coast have the highest high school completion rates.

Nationally, twice as many whites as blacks hold college degrees, and this is true in most of the metro areas as well. The percentage of blacks with a college education is generally lower in small southern metro areas and industrial areas of the Midwest than in other regions. In the past, industrial cities may have offered blacks opportunities for relatively well-paid manufacturing jobs that provided them with an attractive alternative to higher education. The two metro areas with the highest proportions of college-educated blacks also have the highest percentages of college-educated whites: Washington, D.C., and Raleigh.

***Nationally, twice as many whites as blacks hold college degrees, and this is true in most of the metro areas as well.***

## Poverty and Family Structure

Nationally, the census found that 30 percent of blacks live in poverty. This is three times the national poverty rate among whites. In three-fourths of the 48 metro areas, 25 to 39 percent of the black population is living in poverty. In contrast, in only 3 metro areas—Miami, New York, and Mobile—are even as much as 10 percent of white residents living in poverty. In the Milwaukee metro area, almost six times as many blacks as

whites are poor. Five times as many blacks as whites live below the poverty line in the metro areas of Memphis, Chicago, Newark, and Jackson (Miss.). A total of 38 of the 48 metro areas have black to white poverty ratios that are higher than the national average.

Single-parent families headed by women are much more likely to be poor than either two-parent families or single-parent families headed by men. This is true for whites as well as blacks. However, a much larger percentage of black families with children are female-headed than are white families with children. These factors contribute to higher poverty rates among blacks.

***The percentage of female-headed black families varies from a low of 30 percent in Houston to a high of almost 50 percent in Milwaukee.***

Nationally, almost 40 percent of black families are headed by women, while only 10 percent of white families are headed by women. This generally holds true across the metro areas, although the percentage of female-headed black families varies from a low of 30 percent in Houston to a high of almost 50 percent in Milwaukee.

Given the disparities in poverty rates between blacks and whites, it should not be surprising that blacks are much more likely than whites to receive public assistance. In 26 of the metro areas, at least 20 percent of black households receive public assistance, while no more than 8 percent of white households in any of the 48 metro areas receive public assistance. For both blacks and whites, households in older metro areas in the Midwest are more likely to receive public assistance than households in the South.

## Summary

Overall, the data show that, proportionately, far more blacks than whites in the 48 major metro areas suffer from joblessness, underemployment, and poverty. There are large, pervasive disparities between the economic conditions of whites and blacks in each urban area. While the living conditions of blacks lag far behind those of whites in all

48 of the metro areas, there are significant regional differences.

***Blacks in the South have less education and lower incomes and earnings than blacks in other areas of the country.***

Blacks in the South have less education and lower incomes and earnings than blacks in other areas of the country, as one would expect given the legacy of racial discrimination in that region of the country. Poverty rates among blacks (and whites) are higher in the South, even though the percentage of the population that receives income assistance from the government is generally lower there than in northeastern and midwestern metro areas. Income assistance rates may be lower in the South as a result of deliberate policy decisions. State governments set benefit levels and eligibility criteria for the major public assistance program that aids poor children (Aid to Families With Dependent Children). These decisions determine the proportion of the poor eligible to receive government support. Despite their low incomes, blacks living in metro areas in the South are more likely than blacks in other regions to live in two-parent families, to own their own homes, and to be employed. Thus, the quality of life for blacks in the South is not uniformly worse than that of blacks in other areas of the country.

Although blacks in the Northeast and Midwest are more educated than southern blacks, unemployment in the Northeast and Midwest is higher and labor force participation is lower. Black families outside the South are more likely to be female-headed and to receive public assistance than black families in southern metro areas.

These differences may have less to do with the distinctive political and social conservatism of the South than with differences in local economic conditions between Sunbelt and "Rustbelt" urban areas. When blacks migrated from the South during and following World War II, they were attracted to major industrial centers in the Midwest and Northeast that held the promise of high-wage manufacturing employment. In the last 20 years, however, these same cities have experienced major economic and demographic changes.

The labor force has grown faster than the number of well-paid manufacturing jobs. In some cities, manufacturers shifted production operations to suburbs, which are not easily accessible to inner city (black) residents. Recent research shows that the poor in the central cities of large northern metro areas are more physically concentrated and more isolated from the rest of the community than are the poor in smaller southern metro areas.

Declining economic opportunities in northeastern and midwestern metro areas may have led to higher rates of unemployment for blacks and a consequent increase in the number of female-headed households and families receiving government assistance. However, further research on these issues will be required before any definitive statements about causality can be made.

It is clear that blacks in all areas of the country have a long way to go before approaching the material and social well-being of whites. However, it is more difficult to make regional comparisons among blacks. For example, it is hard to judge whether urban blacks living in the South are generally better or worse off than those living outside the South. It seems that there are trade-offs between gross income measures (such as income, earnings, and receipt of government assistance, which are highest outside the South) and other measures of personal well-being (such as employment, homeownership, and the likelihood of living in two-parent families, which are highest in the South). These kinds of trade-offs face all individuals, black and white, who are able to choose the area and the city in which to live.

***Blacks living in metro areas in the South are more likely than blacks in other regions to live in two-parent families, to own their own homes, and to be employed.***

## Using the Fact Book

In designing this fact book, efforts were made to present information in a convenient, accessible format and to supply a context for interpreting the data. For example, in assessing how blacks fare in different metro areas, readers may interpret spe-

cific figures by comparing them with national averages for blacks and whites, with figures for blacks in other metro areas, and with figures for whites residing within the same metro area.

It is hoped that *The Metropolitan Area Fact Book* will prove useful to a variety of people—community leaders, policy makers, journalists, and students—who need reliable information on the conditions of black residents in a given locality. The data should also be helpful to those assessing the conditions of urban blacks nationally.

## Methodology

Most of the indicators used in the ranking tables and metro area profiles are relatively straightforward measures of demographic, economic, and social characteristics. If two or more metro areas had equivalent values for a certain indicator, the areas are listed alphabetically. Appendix A lists all the indicators used and notes the census table source for each.

***It is clear that blacks in all areas of the country have a long way to go before approaching the material and social well-being of whites.***

As explained earlier, the basic geographic units of this book are the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) as used in the 1980 census. It should be noted that the metro area boundaries have expanded in recent decades, spilling over city and even state lines. Some of the SMSA boundaries in this book incorporate counties located in more than one state; for example, the Memphis SMSA includes parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Also, some of the SMSAs include more than one incorporated city; for instance, the Tampa-St. Petersburg SMSA in Florida. The metro area names used in this book are abbreviated forms of the official SMSA names; appendix B lists the official names. The Nassau-Suffolk SMSA in New York State is unusual in that it has no officially designated central city. Consequently, it has been excluded from the central city-suburban comparisons; also, some measures have been omitted from the Nassau-Suffolk metro area profile.

Finally, in a correction note issued as part of the 1980 census volume *General Population Characteristics: United States Summary*, the Bureau of the Census listed corrected figures for the total populations of several of the central cities in the SMSAs examined here. Since the corrected census figures contained no breakdowns by race, however, they could not be used in this analysis. The corrected population figures are listed in appendix C.

## Endnotes

**1.** All the data used in this report were taken from the 1980 decennial censuses of population and housing conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The census counted about 26.5 million black Americans, about 12 percent of the entire United States population. The census figures reflect conditions in 1980 or 1979, the year prior to the census. While in some cases more recent data may be available, the 1980 census data presented herein allowed for the most detailed compilations and comparisons.

**2.** Census designations are changing, however, increasing the difficulties of comparing the 1980 statistics with those that may be compiled in later censuses. In 1980, the federal government replaced the SMSA and Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA) terminology with three new terms: Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CSMA), and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA).

**3.** The figures on income and earnings are not directly comparable for two reasons. First, the Census Bureau provides data on *median* income, but on *average* earnings. Since a relatively few high values drive up averages, the figures for average earnings in this book range much higher than figures for median income. Second, all households have some sort of income, but the number of households with earnings is significantly smaller. Thus, the figures for income and earnings refer to somewhat different groups of people.

# PART I: Metropolitan Area Tables

# 1. POPULATION

## Summary Table 1

### Number and Percentage of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Metro Area | Number of Blacks | Percentage Black |
|---|---|---|
| New York City | 1,940,628 | 21.3 |
| Chicago | 1,427,826 | 20.1 |
| Los Angeles | 943,968 | 12.6 |
| Detroit | 890,532 | 20.5 |
| Philadelphia | 884,405 | 18.8 |
| Washington | 853,719 | 27.9 |
| Baltimore | 556,872 | 25.6 |
| Houston | 528,510 | 18.2 |
| Atlanta | 498,826 | 24.6 |
| Dallas | 419,200 | 14.1 |
| Newark | 417,787 | 21.3 |
| St. Louis | 407,856 | 17.3 |
| San Francisco | 391,162 | 12.0 |
| New Orleans | 387,422 | 32.6 |
| Memphis | 364,253 | 39.9 |
| Cleveland | 345,646 | 18.2 |
| Miami | 280,434 | 17.2 |
| Birmingham | 239,673 | 28.3 |
| Norfolk | 223,503 | 27.7 |
| Pittsburgh | 175,603 | 7.8 |
| Richmond | 174,529 | 27.6 |
| Cincinnati | 173,656 | 12.4 |
| Kansas City | 173,184 | 13.0 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 162,484 | 6.2 |
| Boston | 160,434 | 5.8 |
| Greensboro | 159,578 | 19.3 |
| Jacksonville | 158,358 | 21.5 |
| Indianapolis | 157,254 | 13.5 |
| Milwaukee | 150,677 | 10.8 |
| Tampa-St.Petersburg | 145,688 | 9.3 |
| Charlotte | 138,661 | 21.8 |
| Baton Rouge | 137,581 | 27.8 |
| Nashville | 137,348 | 16.1 |
| Columbus | 134,686 | 12.3 |
| Raleigh | 134,323 | 25.3 |
| Charleston | 133,478 | 31.0 |
| Mobile | 126,835 | 28.6 |
| Gary | 126,350 | 19.7 |
| Jackson | 126,202 | 39.4 |
| Shreveport | 124,415 | 33.0 |
| Columbia | 117,906 | 28.8 |
| Louisville | 117,837 | 13.0 |
| Buffalo | 113,975 | 9.2 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 113,608 | 11.2 |
| Dayton | 105,261 | 12.7 |
| San Diego | 104,452 | 5.6 |
| Newport News | 104,357 | 28.6 |
| Augusta | 100,024 | 30.6 |
| United States | 26,495,025 | 11.7 |

Table 1.1

## Number of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Number of Blacks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York City | 1,940,628 |
| 2 | Chicago | 1,427,826 |
| 3 | Los Angeles | 943,968 |
| 4 | Detroit | 890,532 |
| 5 | Philadelphia | 884,405 |
| 6 | Washington | 853,719 |
| 7 | Baltimore | 556,872 |
| 8 | Houston | 528,510 |
| 9 | Atlanta | 498,826 |
| 10 | Dallas | 419,200 |
| 11 | Newark | 417,787 |
| 12 | St. Louis | 407,856 |
| 13 | San Francisco | 391,162 |
| 14 | New Orleans | 387,422 |
| 15 | Memphis | 364,253 |
| 16 | Cleveland | 345,646 |
| 17 | Miami | 280,434 |
| 18 | Birmingham | 239,673 |
| 19 | Norfolk | 223,503 |
| 20 | Pittsburgh | 175,603 |
| 21 | Richmond | 174,529 |
| 22 | Cincinnati | 173,656 |
| 23 | Kansas City | 173,184 |
| 24 | Nassau-Suffolk | 162,484 |
| 25 | Boston | 160,434 |
| 26 | Greensboro | 159,578 |
| 27 | Jacksonville | 158,358 |
| 28 | Indianapolis | 157,254 |
| 29 | Milwaukee | 150,677 |
| 30 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 145,688 |
| 31 | Charlotte | 138,661 |
| 32 | Baton Rouge | 137,581 |
| 33 | Nashville | 137,348 |
| 34 | Columbus | 134,686 |
| 35 | Raleigh | 134,323 |
| 36 | Charleston | 133,478 |
| 37 | Mobile | 126,835 |
| 38 | Gary | 126,350 |
| 39 | Jackson | 126,202 |
| 40 | Shreveport | 124,415 |
| 41 | Columbia | 117,906 |
| 42 | Louisville | 117,837 |
| 43 | Buffalo | 113,975 |
| 44 | Ft. Lauderdale | 113,608 |
| 45 | Dayton | 105,261 |
| 46 | San Diego | 104,452 |
| 47 | Newport News | 104,357 |
| 48 | Augusta | 100,024 |
| United States | | 26,495,025 |

Table 1.2

## Percentage of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Percentage Black |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Memphis | 39.9 |
| 2 | Jackson | 39.4 |
| 3 | Shreveport | 33.0 |
| 4 | New Orleans | 32.6 |
| 5 | Charleston | 31.0 |
| 6 | Augusta | 30.6 |
| 7 | Columbia | 28.8 |
| 8 | Newport News | 28.6 |
| 9 | Mobile | 28.6 |
| 10 | Birmingham | 28.3 |
| 11 | Washington | 27.9 |
| 12 | Baton Rouge | 27.8 |
| 13 | Norfolk | 27.7 |
| 14 | Richmond | 27.6 |
| 15 | Baltimore | 25.6 |
| 16 | Raleigh | 25.3 |
| 17 | Atlanta | 24.6 |
| 18 | Charlotte | 21.8 |
| 19 | Jacksonville | 21.5 |
| 20 | New York City | 21.3 |
| 21 | Newark | 21.3 |
| 22 | Detroit | 20.5 |
| 23 | Chicago | 20.1 |
| 24 | Gary | 19.7 |
| 25 | Greensboro | 19.3 |
| 26 | Philadelphia | 18.8 |
| 27 | Cleveland | 18.2 |
| 28 | Houston | 18.2 |
| 29 | St. Louis | 17.3 |
| 30 | Miami | 17.2 |
| 31 | Nashville | 16.1 |
| 32 | Dallas | 14.1 |
| 33 | Indianapolis | 13.5 |
| 34 | Kansas City | 13.0 |
| 35 | Louisville | 13.0 |
| 36 | Dayton | 12.7 |
| 37 | Los Angeles | 12.6 |
| 38 | Cincinnati | 12.4 |
| 39 | Columbus | 12.3 |
| 40 | San Francisco | 12.0 |
| 41 | Ft. Lauderdale | 11.2 |
| 42 | Milwaukee | 10.8 |
| 43 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 9.3 |
| 44 | Buffalo | 9.2 |
| 45 | Pittsburgh | 7.8 |
| 46 | Nassau-Suffolk | 6.2 |
| 47 | Boston | 5.8 |
| 48 | San Diego | 5.6 |
| United States | | 11.7 |

# 2. RESIDENCY PATTERNS

## Summary Table 2

### City-Suburban Distribution of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Metro Area | *Central City* | | *Suburban Areas* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage Black | Number of Blacks | Percentage Black | Number of Blacks |
| Gary | 70.8 | 107,644 | 3.7 | 18,161 |
| Washington | 70.3 | 448,906 | 17.2 | 365,013 |
| Atlanta | 66.6 | 282,911 | 14.6 | 173,972 |
| Detroit | 63.1 | 758,939 | 4.7 | 123,498 |
| Newark | 58.2 | 191,745 | 13.6 | 222,594 |
| Birmingham | 55.6 | 158,224 | 18.9 | 60,663 |
| New Orleans | 55.3 | 308,149 | 12.9 | 67,123 |
| Baltimore | 54.8 | 431,151 | 8.9 | 86,003 |
| Augusta | 53.5 | 25,406 | 26.8 | 54,637 |
| Richmond | 51.3 | 112,357 | 11.1 | 30,255 |
| Memphis | 47.6 | 307,702 | 11.8 | 15,126 |
| Jackson | 47.0 | 95,357 | 9.3 | 5,757 |
| Charleston | 46.5 | 32,318 | 19.3 | 49,890 |
| St. Louis | 45.6 | 206,386 | 13.4 | 186,315 |
| Cleveland | 43.8 | 251,347 | 8.0 | 93,970 |
| Shreveport | 41.1 | 84,627 | 13.3 | 7,725 |
| Columbia | 40.2 | 40,703 | 25.1 | 52,891 |
| Chicago | 39.8 | 1,197,000 | 8.4 | 316,736 |
| Philadelphia | 37.8 | 638,878 | 8.6 | 209,202 |
| Dayton | 36.9 | 75,016 | 5.0 | 19,459 |
| Baton Rouge | 36.5 | 80,088 | 26.0 | 34,086 |
| Mobile | 36.2 | 72,568 | 35.2 | 33,453 |
| Norfolk | 35.2 | 93,987 | 24.0 | 120,783 |
| Cincinnati | 33.8 | 130,467 | 5.5 | 40,431 |
| Greensboro | 33.0 | 51,373 | 11.5 | 1,697 |
| Newport News | 31.5 | 45,584 | 28.1 | 51,661 |
| Charlotte | 31.0 | 97,627 | 4.6 | 1,665 |
| Dallas | 29.4 | 265,594 | 8.1 | 124,712 |
| Louisville | 28.2 | 84,080 | 6.4 | 29,678 |
| Houston | 27.6 | 440,346 | 4.5 | 36,998 |
| Raleigh | 27.4 | 41,227 | 7.0 | 3,945 |
| Buffalo | 26.6 | 95,116 | 2.5 | 16,361 |
| Jacksonville | 25.4 | 137,324 | 7.1 | 4,037 |
| Kansas City | 25.3 | 40,826 | 13.8 | 129,225 |
| New York City | 25.2 | 1,784,337 | 11.0 | 934,727 |
| Miami | 25.1 | 87,110 | 15.2 | 192,338 |
| Pittsburgh | 24.0 | 101,813 | 4.7 | 65,235 |
| Nashville | 23.3 | 105,942 | 1.7 | 1,051 |
| Milwaukee | 23.1 | 146,940 | 0.6 | 3,420 |
| Boston | 22.4 | 126,229 | 1.6 | 32,939 |
| Columbus | 22.1 | 124,880 | 2.1 | 5,573 |
| Indianapolis | 21.8 | 152,626 | 2.0 | 2,751 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 21.0 | 32,225 | 9.5 | 81,103 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 20.5 | 104,835 | 3.3 | 27,692 |
| Los Angeles | 17.0 | 505,210 | 7.2 | 466,569 |
| San Francisco | 12.7 | 86,414 | 12.4 | 311,415 |
| San Diego | 8.9 | 77,700 | 2.5 | 20,820 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| United States | 22.5 | 15,297,000 | 6.9 | 4,962,349 |

N/A = not applicable

Table 2.1

## Number of Blacks in the Central City, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Number of Blacks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York City | 1,784,337 |
| 2 | Chicago | 1,197,000 |
| 3 | Detroit | 758,939 |
| 4 | Philadelphia | 638,878 |
| 5 | Los Angeles | 505,210 |
| 6 | Washington | 448,906 |
| 7 | Houston | 440,346 |
| 8 | Baltimore | 431,151 |
| 9 | New Orleans | 308,149 |
| 10 | Memphis | 307,702 |
| 11 | Atlanta | 282,911 |
| 12 | Dallas | 265,594 |
| 13 | Cleveland | 251,347 |
| 14 | St. Louis | 206,386 |
| 15 | Newark | 191,745 |
| 16 | Birmingham | 158,224 |
| 17 | Indianapolis | 152,626 |
| 18 | Milwaukee | 146,940 |
| 19 | Jacksonville | 137,324 |
| 20 | Cincinnati | 130,467 |
| 21 | Boston | 126,229 |
| 22 | Columbus | 124,880 |
| 23 | Richmond | 112,357 |
| 24 | Gary | 107,644 |
| 25 | Nashville | 105,942 |
| 26 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 104,835 |
| 27 | Pittsburgh | 101,813 |
| 28 | Charlotte | 97,627 |
| 29 | Jackson | 95,357 |
| 30 | Buffalo | 95,116 |
| 31 | Norfolk | 93,987 |
| 32 | Miami | 87,110 |
| 33 | San Francisco | 86,414 |
| 34 | Shreveport | 84,627 |
| 35 | Louisville | 84,080 |
| 36 | Baton Rouge | 80,088 |
| 37 | San Diego | 77,700 |
| 38 | Dayton | 75,016 |
| 39 | Mobile | 72,568 |
| 40 | Greensboro | 51,373 |
| 41 | Newport News | 45,584 |
| 42 | Raleigh | 41,227 |
| 43 | Kansas City | 40,826 |
| 44 | Columbia | 40,703 |
| 45 | Charleston | 32,318 |
| 46 | Ft. Lauderdale | 32,225 |
| 47 | Augusta | 25,406 |
| 48 | Nassau-Suffolk | N/A |
| United States | | 15,297,000 |

N/A = not applicable

Table 2.2

## Percentage of Blacks in the Central City, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Percentage Black |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gary | 70.8 |
| 2 | Washington | 70.3 |
| 3 | Atlanta | 66.6 |
| 4 | Detroit | 63.1 |
| 5 | Newark | 58.2 |
| 6 | Birmingham | 55.6 |
| 7 | New Orleans | 55.3 |
| 8 | Baltimore | 54.8 |
| 9 | Augusta | 53.5 |
| 10 | Richmond | 51.3 |
| 11 | Memphis | 47.6 |
| 12 | Jackson | 47.0 |
| 13 | Charleston | 46.5 |
| 14 | St. Louis | 45.6 |
| 15 | Cleveland | 43.8 |
| 16 | Shreveport | 41.1 |
| 17 | Columbia | 40.2 |
| 18 | Chicago | 39.8 |
| 19 | Philadelphia | 37.8 |
| 20 | Dayton | 36.9 |
| 21 | Baton Rouge | 36.5 |
| 22 | Mobile | 36.2 |
| 23 | Norfolk | 35.2 |
| 24 | Cincinnati | 33.8 |
| 25 | Greensboro | 33.0 |
| 26 | Newport News | 31.5 |
| 27 | Charlotte | 31.0 |
| 28 | Dallas | 29.4 |
| 29 | Louisville | 28.2 |
| 30 | Houston | 27.6 |
| 31 | Raleigh | 27.4 |
| 32 | Buffalo | 26.6 |
| 33 | Jacksonville | 25.4 |
| 34 | Kansas City | 25.3 |
| 35 | New York City | 25.2 |
| 36 | Miami | 25.1 |
| 37 | Pittsburgh | 24.0 |
| 38 | Nashville | 23.3 |
| 39 | Milwaukee | 23.1 |
| 40 | Boston | 22.4 |
| 41 | Columbus | 22.1 |
| 42 | Indianapolis | 21.8 |
| 43 | Ft. Lauderdale | 21.0 |
| 44 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 20.5 |
| 45 | Los Angeles | 17.0 |
| 46 | San Francisco | 12.7 |
| 47 | San Diego | 8.9 |
| 48 | Nassau-Suffolk | N/A |
| United States | | 22.5 |

N/A = not applicable

Table 2.3

## Number of Blacks in the Suburban Areas, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Number of Blacks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York City | 934,727 |
| 2 | Los Angeles | 466,569 |
| 3 | Washington | 365,013 |
| 4 | Chicago | 316,736 |
| 5 | San Francisco | 311,415 |
| 6 | Newark | 222,594 |
| 7 | Philadelphia | 209,202 |
| 8 | Miami | 192,338 |
| 9 | St. Louis | 186,315 |
| 10 | Atlanta | 173,972 |
| 11 | Kansas City | 129,225 |
| 12 | Dallas | 124,712 |
| 13 | Detroit | 123,498 |
| 14 | Norfolk | 120,783 |
| 15 | Cleveland | 93,970 |
| 16 | Baltimore | 86,003 |
| 17 | Ft. Lauderdale | 81,103 |
| 18 | New Orleans | 67,123 |
| 19 | Pittsburgh | 65,235 |
| 20 | Birmingham | 60,663 |
| 21 | Augusta | 54,637 |
| 22 | Columbia | 52,891 |
| 23 | Newport News | 51,661 |
| 24 | Charleston | 49,890 |
| 25 | Cincinnati | 40,431 |
| 26 | Houston | 36,998 |
| 27 | Baton Rouge | 34,086 |
| 28 | Mobile | 33,453 |
| 29 | Boston | 32,939 |
| 30 | Richmond | 30,255 |
| 31 | Louisville | 29,678 |
| 32 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 27,692 |
| 33 | San Diego | 20,820 |
| 34 | Dayton | 19,459 |
| 35 | Gary | 18,161 |
| 36 | Buffalo | 16,361 |
| 37 | Memphis | 15,126 |
| 38 | Shreveport | 7,725 |
| 39 | Jackson | 5,757 |
| 40 | Columbus | 5,573 |
| 41 | Jacksonville | 4,037 |
| 42 | Raleigh | 3,945 |
| 43 | Milwaukee | 3,420 |
| 44 | Indianapolis | 2,751 |
| 45 | Greensboro | 1,697 |
| 46 | Charlotte | 1,665 |
| 47 | Nashville | 1,051 |
| 48 | Nassau-Suffolk | N/A |
| United States | | 4,962,349 |

N/A = not applicable

Table 2.4

## Percentage of Blacks in the Suburban Areas, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Percentage Black |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mobile | 35.2 |
| 2 | Newport News | 28.1 |
| 3 | Augusta | 26.8 |
| 4 | Baton Rouge | 26.0 |
| 5 | Columbia | 25.1 |
| 6 | Norfolk | 24.0 |
| 7 | Charleston | 19.3 |
| 8 | Birmingham | 18.9 |
| 9 | Washington | 17.2 |
| 10 | Miami | 15.2 |
| 11 | Atlanta | 14.6 |
| 12 | Kansas City | 13.8 |
| 13 | Newark | 13.6 |
| 14 | St. Louis | 13.4 |
| 15 | Shreveport | 13.3 |
| 16 | New Orleans | 12.9 |
| 17 | San Francisco | 12.4 |
| 18 | Memphis | 11.8 |
| 19 | Greensboro | 11.5 |
| 20 | Richmond | 11.1 |
| 21 | New York City | 11.0 |
| 22 | Ft. Lauderdale | 9.5 |
| 23 | Jackson | 9.3 |
| 24 | Baltimore | 8.9 |
| 25 | Philadelphia | 8.6 |
| 26 | Chicago | 8.4 |
| 27 | Dallas | 8.1 |
| 28 | Cleveland | 8.0 |
| 29 | Los Angeles | 7.2 |
| 30 | Jacksonville | 7.1 |
| 31 | Raleigh | 7.0 |
| 32 | Louisville | 6.4 |
| 33 | Cincinnati | 5.5 |
| 34 | Dayton | 5.0 |
| 35 | Detroit | 4.7 |
| 36 | Pittsburgh | 4.7 |
| 37 | Charlotte | 4.6 |
| 38 | Houston | 4.5 |
| 39 | Gary | 3.7 |
| 40 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 3.3 |
| 41 | Buffalo | 2.5 |
| 42 | San Diego | 2.5 |
| 43 | Columbus | 2.1 |
| 44 | Indianapolis | 2.0 |
| 45 | Nashville | 1.7 |
| 46 | Boston | 1.6 |
| 47 | Milwaukee | 0.6 |
| 48 | Nassau-Suffolk | N/A |
| United States | | 6.9 |

N/A = not applicable

# 3. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

## Summary Table 3

### Labor Force Participation of Blacks in the Metro Areas

| Metro Area | Percentage of Unemployed Blacks, 1980 | Percentage of Black Males in the Labor Force, 1980 | Percentage of Black Males Employed Full Time, 1979 | Percentage of of Blacks in Manufacturing, 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 21.9 | 70.3 | 32.1 | 30.6 |
| Buffalo | 19.8 | 68.2 | 34.6 | 35.0 |
| Dayton | 17.2 | 73.0 | 37.7 | 24.0 |
| St. Louis | 16.2 | 70.7 | 36.8 | 21.7 |
| Gary | 15.8 | 74.3 | 41.5 | 44.8 |
| Philadelphia | 15.7 | 67.9 | 37.6 | 21.1 |
| Pittsburgh | 15.6 | 67.6 | 36.2 | 22.3 |
| Louisville | 15.4 | 70.5 | 38.2 | 26.9 |
| Chicago | 14.9 | 70.7 | 37.8 | 24.6 |
| Memphis | 14.5 | 68.6 | 36.3 | 20.5 |
| Mobile | 14.4 | 69.4 | 34.7 | 22.8 |
| Cincinnati | 14.0 | 72.1 | 38.4 | 24.0 |
| Indianapolis | 13.9 | 76.4 | 40.4 | 25.0 |
| Milwaukee | 13.7 | 76.6 | 39.7 | 36.9 |
| Cleveland | 13.0 | 71.3 | 40.8 | 28.3 |
| Baltimore | 12.9 | 70.9 | 40.7 | 17.1 |
| Birmingham | 12.8 | 66.5 | 38.2 | 22.3 |
| Charleston | 12.3 | 72.3 | 38.6 | 20.1 |
| San Diego | 12.2 | 84.1 | 49.5 | 16.8 |
| San Francisco | 11.8 | 70.7 | 37.8 | 13.5 |
| Newark | 11.7 | 73.3 | 43.8 | 26.2 |
| Kansas City | 11.2 | 75.5 | 42.0 | 20.5 |
| Norfolk | 11.2 | 75.1 | 45.1 | 18.1 |
| Shreveport | 11.2 | 70.7 | 38.0 | 19.8 |
| New York City | 10.8 | 69.4 | 40.7 | 14.0 |
| Columbus | 10.6 | 75.2 | 42.0 | 17.5 |
| Newport News | 10.5 | 78.2 | 45.3 | 23.1 |
| Los Angeles | 10.4 | 72.5 | 40.0 | 19.1 |
| Jacksonville | 10.1 | 67.9 | 38.9 | 11.6 |
| Augusta | 10.0 | 76.3 | 45.6 | 29.2 |
| Baton Rouge | 10.0 | 72.6 | 37.8 | 13.8 |
| New Orleans | 9.9 | 70.1 | 39.3 | 11.2 |
| Jackson | 9.8 | 69.1 | 37.9 | 18.7 |
| Columbia | 9.5 | 72.8 | 42.0 | 17.8 |
| Greensboro | 9.5 | 77.4 | 44.2 | 38.7 |
| Atlanta | 9.4 | 75.6 | 44.2 | 16.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 9.2 | 72.7 | 41.5 | 14.2 |
| Nashville | 8.8 | 74.8 | 41.1 | 19.7 |
| Boston | 8.2 | 72.5 | 42.6 | 18.1 |
| Richmond | 7.8 | 73.6 | 45.5 | 22.1 |
| Charlotte | 7.6 | 78.1 | 47.7 | 30.0 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 7.4 | 76.9 | 49.4 | 17.7 |
| Miami | 7.3 | 74.7 | 43.0 | 10.4 |
| Washington | 7.3 | 77.7 | 49.2 | 5.0 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 7.0 | 76.4 | 43.1 | 11.2 |
| Raleigh | 6.9 | 76.7 | 42.3 | 18.4 |
| Dallas | 6.0 | 78.4 | 48.5 | 23.3 |
| Houston | 5.9 | 78.2 | 47.9 | 17.1 |
| United States | 11.8 | 66.7 | 39.9 | 23.2 |

Table 3.1

## Unemployment Rates for Blacks and Whites, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of blacks unemployed.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | Detroit | 21.9 | 9.5 | 12.4 |
| 2 | Buffalo | 19.8 | 8.6 | 11.2 |
| 3 | Dayton | 17.2 | 7.5 | 9.7 |
| 4 | St. Louis | 16.2 | 6.2 | 10.0 |
| 5 | Gary | 15.8 | 7.3 | 8.5 |
| 6 | Philadelphia | 15.7 | 6.1 | 9.6 |
| 7 | Pittsburgh | 15.6 | 6.9 | 8.7 |
| 8 | Louisville | 15.4 | 6.9 | 8.5 |
| 9 | Chicago | 14.9 | 5.0 | 9.9 |
| 10 | Memphis | 14.5 | 4.4 | 10.1 |
| 11 | Mobile | 14.4 | 4.8 | 9.6 |
| 12 | Cincinnati | 14.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| 13 | Indianapolis | 13.9 | 5.3 | 8.6 |
| 14 | Milwaukee | 13.7 | 4.6 | 9.1 |
| 15 | Cleveland | 13.0 | 5.6 | 7.4 |
| 16 | Baltimore | 12.9 | 4.8 | 8.1 |
| 17 | Birmingham | 12.8 | 4.8 | 8.0 |
| 18 | Charleston | 12.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 |
| 19 | San Diego | 12.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| 20 | San Francisco | 11.8 | 4.8 | 7.0 |
| 21 | Newark | 11.7 | 4.8 | 6.9 |
| 22 | Kansas City | 11.2 | 4.6 | 6.6 |
| 23 | Norfolk | 11.2 | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| 24 | Shreveport | 11.2 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| 25 | New York City | 10.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| 26 | Columbus | 10.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| 27 | Newport News | 10.5 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| 28 | Los Angeles | 10.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 29 | Jacksonville | 10.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| 30 | Augusta | 10.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| 31 | Baton Rouge | 10.0 | 4.2 | 5.8 |
| 32 | New Orleans | 9.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| 33 | Jackson | 9.8 | 2.7 | 7.1 |
| 34 | Columbia | 9.5 | 3.7 | 5.8 |
| 35 | Greensboro | 9.5 | 3.8 | 5.7 |
| 36 | Atlanta | 9.4 | 3.5 | 5.9 |
| 37 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 9.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| 38 | Nashville | 8.8 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| 39 | Boston | 8.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| 40 | Richmond | 7.8 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| 41 | Charlotte | 7.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| 42 | Nassau-Suffolk | 7.4 | 5.1 | 2.3 |
| 43 | Miami | 7.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 |
| 44 | Washington | 7.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| 45 | Ft. Lauderdale | 7.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| 46 | Raleigh | 6.9 | 2.6 | 4.3 |
| 47 | Dallas | 6.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| 48 | Houston | 5.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| United States | | 11.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 |

Table 3.2

## Labor Force Participation Rates for Black and White Males, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black males in the labor force.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Black Males | White Males | |
| 1 | San Diego | 84.1 | 81.3 | +2.8 |
| 2 | Dallas | 78.4 | 87.8 | −9.4 |
| 3 | Houston | 78.2 | 89.7 | −11.5 |
| 4 | Newport News | 78.2 | 86.1 | −7.9 |
| 5 | Charlotte | 78.1 | 86.6 | −8.5 |
| 6 | Washington | 77.7 | 88.0 | −10.3 |
| 7 | Greensboro | 77.4 | 84.6 | −7.2 |
| 8 | Nassau-Suffolk | 76.9 | 82.1 | −5.2 |
| 9 | Raleigh | 76.7 | 87.7 | −11.0 |
| 10 | Milwaukee | 76.6 | 84.5 | −7.9 |
| 11 | Ft. Lauderdale | 76.4 | 69.8 | +6.6 |
| 12 | Indianapolis | 76.4 | 85.6 | −9.2 |
| 13 | Augusta | 76.3 | 82.7 | −6.4 |
| 14 | Atlanta | 75.6 | 86.6 | −11.0 |
| 15 | Kansas City | 75.5 | 85.6 | −10.1 |
| 16 | Columbus | 75.2 | 84.8 | −9.6 |
| 17 | Norfolk | 75.1 | 87.1 | −12.0 |
| 18 | Nashville | 74.8 | 84.0 | −9.2 |
| 19 | Miami | 74.7 | 75.4 | −0.7 |
| 20 | Gary | 74.3 | 84.6 | −10.3 |
| 21 | Richmond | 73.6 | 85.1 | −11.5 |
| 22 | Newark | 73.3 | 82.7 | −9.4 |
| 23 | Dayton | 73.0 | 82.7 | −9.7 |
| 24 | Columbia | 72.8 | 85.0 | −12.2 |
| 25 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 72.7 | 66.9 | +5.8 |
| 26 | Baton Rouge | 72.6 | 85.6 | −13.0 |
| 27 | Boston | 72.5 | 82.2 | −9.7 |
| 28 | Los Angeles | 72.5 | 81.5 | −9.0 |
| 29 | Charleston | 72.3 | 87.2 | −14.9 |
| 30 | Cincinnati | 72.1 | 83.3 | −11.2 |
| 31 | Cleveland | 71.3 | 83.0 | −11.7 |
| 32 | Baltimore | 70.9 | 83.1 | −12.2 |
| 33 | Chicago | 70.7 | 85.0 | −14.3 |
| 34 | San Francisco | 70.7 | 82.4 | −11.7 |
| 35 | Shreveport | 70.7 | 83.0 | −12.3 |
| 36 | St. Louis | 70.7 | 83.3 | −12.6 |
| 37 | Louisville | 70.5 | 82.2 | −11.7 |
| 38 | Detroit | 70.3 | 83.6 | −13.3 |
| 39 | New Orleans | 70.1 | 83.5 | −13.4 |
| 40 | Mobile | 69.4 | 81.6 | −12.2 |
| 41 | New York City | 69.4 | 76.8 | −7.4 |
| 42 | Jackson | 69.1 | 84.3 | −15.2 |
| 43 | Memphis | 68.6 | 85.2 | −16.6 |
| 44 | Buffalo | 68.2 | 80.0 | −11.8 |
| 45 | Jacksonville | 67.9 | 82.2 | −14.3 |
| 46 | Philadelphia | 67.9 | 81.0 | −13.1 |
| 47 | Pittsburgh | 67.6 | 78.8 | −11.2 |
| 48 | Birmingham | 66.5 | 81.5 | −15.0 |
| United States | | 66.7 | 76.1 | −9.4 |

Table 3.3

**Full-Time Employment Rates for Black and White Males, 1979 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black males employed 50 to 52 weeks.)**

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Black Males | White Males | |
| 1 | San Diego | 49.5 | 51.8 | −2.3 |
| 2 | Nassau-Suffolk | 49.4 | 58.9 | −9.5 |
| 3 | Washington | 49.2 | 65.1 | −15.9 |
| 4 | Dallas | 48.5 | 64.2 | −15.7 |
| 5 | Houston | 47.9 | 65.4 | −17.5 |
| 6 | Charlotte | 47.7 | 64.6 | −16.9 |
| 7 | Augusta | 45.6 | 59.6 | −14.0 |
| 8 | Richmond | 45.5 | 63.1 | −17.6 |
| 9 | Newport News | 45.3 | 62.0 | −16.7 |
| 10 | Norfolk | 45.1 | 64.1 | −19.0 |
| 11 | Atlanta | 44.2 | 63.1 | −18.9 |
| 12 | Greensboro | 44.2 | 60.9 | −16.7 |
| 13 | Newark | 43.8 | 59.6 | −15.8 |
| 14 | Ft. Lauderdale | 43.1 | 46.2 | −3.1 |
| 15 | Miami | 43.0 | 50.9 | −7.9 |
| 16 | Boston | 42.6 | 55.5 | −12.9 |
| 17 | Raleigh | 42.3 | 58.3 | −16.0 |
| 18 | Columbia | 42.0 | 59.2 | −17.2 |
| 19 | Columbus | 42.0 | 56.3 | −14.3 |
| 20 | Kansas City | 42.0 | 60.6 | −18.6 |
| 21 | Gary | 41.5 | 58.0 | −16.5 |
| 22 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 41.5 | 43.6 | −2.1 |
| 23 | Nashville | 41.1 | 58.4 | −17.3 |
| 24 | Cleveland | 40.8 | 58.1 | −17.3 |
| 25 | Baltimore | 40.7 | 61.0 | −20.3 |
| 26 | New York City | 40.7 | 53.0 | −12.3 |
| 27 | Indianapolis | 40.4 | 60.3 | −19.9 |
| 28 | Los Angeles | 40.0 | 53.2 | −13.2 |
| 29 | Milwaukee | 39.7 | 59.8 | −20.1 |
| 30 | New Orleans | 39.3 | 58.4 | −19.1 |
| 31 | Jacksonville | 38.9 | 58.9 | −20.0 |
| 32 | Charleston | 38.6 | 64.0 | −25.4 |
| 33 | Cincinnati | 38.4 | 57.6 | −19.2 |
| 34 | Birmingham | 38.2 | 58.9 | −20.7 |
| 35 | Louisville | 38.2 | 55.8 | −17.6 |
| 36 | Shreveport | 38.0 | 59.1 | −21.1 |
| 37 | Jackson | 37.9 | 61.9 | −24.0 |
| 38 | Baton Rouge | 37.8 | 56.7 | −18.9 |
| 39 | Chicago | 37.8 | 59.0 | −21.2 |
| 40 | San Francisco | 37.8 | 53.7 | −15.9 |
| 41 | Dayton | 37.7 | 56.7 | −19.0 |
| 42 | Philadelphia | 37.6 | 56.4 | −18.8 |
| 43 | St. Louis | 36.8 | 57.4 | −20.6 |
| 44 | Memphis | 36.3 | 60.8 | −24.5 |
| 45 | Pittsburgh | 36.2 | 53.0 | −16.8 |
| 46 | Mobile | 34.7 | 55.6 | −20.9 |
| 47 | Buffalo | 34.6 | 53.3 | −18.7 |
| 48 | Detroit | 32.1 | 55.5 | −23.4 |
| United States | | 39.9 | 54.7 | −14.8 |

Table 3.4

**Percentage of Black and White Workers Employed in Manufacturing, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of blacks in manufacturing.)**

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites |
| 1 | Gary | 44.8 | 35.0 |
| 2 | Greensboro | 38.7 | 36.4 |
| 3 | Milwaukee | 36.9 | 31.2 |
| 4 | Buffalo | 35.0 | 27.1 |
| 5 | Detroit | 30.6 | 31.7 |
| 6 | Charlotte | 30.0 | 28.0 |
| 7 | Augusta | 29.2 | 24.2 |
| 8 | Cleveland | 28.3 | 30.6 |
| 9 | Louisville | 26.9 | 25.6 |
| 10 | Newark | 26.2 | 26.3 |
| 11 | Indianapolis | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| 12 | Chicago | 24.6 | 26.0 |
| 13 | Cincinnati | 24.0 | 27.8 |
| 14 | Dayton | 24.0 | 28.8 |
| 15 | Dallas | 23.3 | 21.6 |
| 16 | Newport News | 23.1 | 19.3 |
| 17 | Mobile | 22.8 | 19.3 |
| 18 | Birmingham | 22.3 | 18.5 |
| 19 | Pittsburgh | 22.3 | 25.8 |
| 20 | Richmond | 22.1 | 17.5 |
| 21 | St. Louis | 21.7 | 24.1 |
| 22 | Philadelphia | 21.1 | 24.6 |
| 23 | Kansas City | 20.5 | 19.8 |
| 24 | Memphis | 20.5 | 16.0 |
| 25 | Charleston | 20.1 | 18.6 |
| 26 | Shreveport | 19.8 | 16.4 |
| 27 | Nashville | 19.7 | 20.8 |
| 28 | Los Angeles | 19.1 | 24.5 |
| 29 | Jackson | 18.7 | 11.9 |
| 30 | Raleigh | 18.4 | 15.5 |
| 31 | Boston | 18.1 | 19.5 |
| 32 | Norfolk | 18.1 | 13.0 |
| 33 | Columbia | 17.8 | 15.1 |
| 34 | Nassau-Suffolk | 17.7 | 17.3 |
| 35 | Columbus | 17.5 | 19.5 |
| 36 | Baltimore | 17.1 | 18.5 |
| 37 | Houston | 17.1 | 18.4 |
| 38 | San Diego | 16.8 | 15.5 |
| 39 | Atlanta | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| 40 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 14.2 | 13.6 |
| 41 | New York City | 14.0 | 17.9 |
| 42 | Baton Rouge | 13.8 | 17.5 |
| 43 | San Francisco | 13.5 | 14.7 |
| 44 | Jacksonville | 11.6 | 11.7 |
| 45 | Ft. Lauderdale | 11.2 | 11.9 |
| 46 | New Orleans | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| 47 | Miami | 10.4 | 14.6 |
| 48 | Washington | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| United States | | 23.2 | 22.3 |

# 4. INCOME AND EARNINGS

## Summary Table 4

### Incomes and Earnings of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1979

| Metro Area | Median Household Incomes of Blacks | Ratio of Black to White Median Household Incomes | Average Household Earnings of Blacks* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nassau-Suffolk | $18,826 | 76.6 | $21,746 |
| Washington | 16,484 | 61.9 | 20,418 |
| Gary | 16,342 | 71.4 | 20,476 |
| Houston | 13,775 | 59.8 | 17,214 |
| Detroit | 13,684 | 59.7 | 19,208 |
| Indianapolis | 12,878 | 66.0 | 16,580 |
| San Francisco | 12,631 | 59.9 | 17,935 |
| Richmond | 12,612 | 61.7 | 16,177 |
| Chicago | 12,609 | 56.0 | 18,375 |
| Los Angeles | 12,423 | 65.2 | 17,519 |
| Newark | 12,402 | 53.4 | 17,261 |
| Baltimore | 12,397 | 59.5 | 16,866 |
| Dayton | 12,306 | 65.5 | 16,136 |
| San Diego | 12,244 | 69.2 | 15,772 |
| Milwaukee | 12,187 | 58.3 | 16,567 |
| Kansas City | 12,162 | 61.0 | 16,316 |
| Cleveland | 12,068 | 58.8 | 17,497 |
| Columbus | 11,821 | 65.3 | 15,560 |
| Dallas | 11,792 | 58.4 | 15,243 |
| Newport News | 11,562 | 60.0 | 14,693 |
| Raleigh | 11,442 | 59.6 | 14,277 |
| Philadelphia | 11,369 | 57.8 | 15,913 |
| St. Louis | 11,365 | 57.4 | 15,705 |
| Miami | 11,356 | 68.3 | 15,431 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 11,268 | 66.0 | 14,416 |
| Atlanta | 11,232 | 54.4 | 15,320 |
| Charlotte | 11,226 | 60.0 | 14,446 |
| Columbia | 11,136 | 59.8 | 14,109 |
| Boston | 11,099 | 57.3 | 15,632 |
| New York City | 10,979 | 61.1 | 16,057 |
| Greensboro | 10,944 | 63.9 | 14,193 |
| Cincinnati | 10,652 | 56.0 | 15,699 |
| Pittsburgh | 10,640 | 57.0 | 15,910 |
| Norfolk | 10,615 | 58.5 | 14,330 |
| Nashville | 10,528 | 59.0 | 14,522 |
| Baton Rouge | 10,420 | 50.1 | 15,510 |
| Louisville | 10,226 | 57.4 | 14,799 |
| Augusta | 9,971 | 58.2 | 13,663 |
| Charleston | 9,754 | 55.0 | 13,231 |
| Jackson | 9,733 | 49.9 | 13,475 |
| New Orleans | 9,382 | 49.5 | 14,267 |
| Birmingham | 9,369 | 52.7 | 13,870 |
| Tampa-St.Petersburg | 9,193 | 65.9 | 13,027 |
| Buffalo | 9,181 | 50.8 | 14,926 |
| Jacksonville | 9,053 | 53.6 | 13,254 |
| Memphis | 8,986 | 47.4 | 13,670 |
| Shreveport | 8,944 | 49.3 | 12,824 |
| Mobile | 8,763 | 51.9 | 12,565 |
| United States | 10,943 | 61.9 | 15,435 |

*Includes only those households that had earnings from salary or wages.

Table 4.1

## Household Incomes of Blacks and Whites, 1979
## (Metro areas ranked by median black household incomes.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Median Household Incomes* | | Difference Between Incomes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | Nassau-Suffolk | $18,826 | $24,572 | $ −5,746 |
| 2 | Washington | 16,484 | 26,614 | −10,130 |
| 3 | Gary | 16,342 | 22,901 | −6,559 |
| 4 | Houston | 13,775 | 23,054 | −9,279 |
| 5 | Detroit | 13,684 | 22,915 | −9,231 |
| 6 | Indianapolis | 12,878 | 19,510 | −6,632 |
| 7 | San Francisco | 12,631 | 21,085 | −8,454 |
| 8 | Richmond | 12,612 | 20,455 | −7,843 |
| 9 | Chicago | 12,609 | 22,501 | −9,892 |
| 10 | Los Angeles | 12,423 | 19,051 | −6,628 |
| 11 | Newark | 12,402 | 23,208 | −10,806 |
| 12 | Baltimore | 12,397 | 20,825 | −8,428 |
| 13 | Dayton | 12,306 | 18,796 | −6,490 |
| 14 | San Diego | 12,244 | 17,691 | −5,447 |
| 15 | Milwaukee | 12,187 | 20,899 | −8,712 |
| 16 | Kansas City | 12,162 | 19,948 | −7,786 |
| 17 | Cleveland | 12,068 | 20,532 | −8,464 |
| 18 | Columbus | 11,821 | 18,090 | −6,269 |
| 19 | Dallas | 11,792 | 20,198 | −8,406 |
| 20 | Newport News | 11,562 | 19,265 | −7,703 |
| 21 | Raleigh | 11,442 | 19,191 | −7,749 |
| 22 | Philadelphia | 11,369 | 19,683 | −8,314 |
| 23 | St. Louis | 11,365 | 19,813 | −8,448 |
| 24 | Miami | 11,356 | 16,616 | −5,260 |
| 25 | Ft. Lauderdale | 11,268 | 17,064 | −5,796 |
| 26 | Atlanta | 11,232 | 20,654 | −9,422 |
| 27 | Charlotte | 11,226 | 18,705 | −7,479 |
| 28 | Columbia | 11,136 | 18,622 | −7,486 |
| 29 | Boston | 11,099 | 19,384 | −8,285 |
| 30 | New York City | 10,979 | 17,969 | −6,990 |
| 31 | Greensboro | 10,944 | 17,127 | −6,183 |
| 32 | Cincinnati | 10,652 | 19,020 | −8,368 |
| 33 | Pittsburgh | 10,640 | 18,652 | −8,012 |
| 34 | Norfolk | 10,615 | 18,157 | −7,542 |
| 35 | Nashville | 10,528 | 17,844 | −7,316 |
| 36 | Baton Rouge | 10,420 | 20,809 | −10,389 |
| 37 | Louisville | 10,226 | 17,817 | −7,591 |
| 38 | Augusta | 9,971 | 17,145 | −7,174 |
| 39 | Charleston | 9,754 | 17,730 | −7,976 |
| 40 | Jackson | 9,733 | 19,505 | −9,772 |
| 41 | New Orleans | 9,382 | 18,937 | −9,555 |
| 42 | Birmingham | 9,369 | 17,765 | −8,396 |
| 43 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 9,193 | 13,958 | −4,765 |
| 44 | Buffalo | 9,181 | 18,067 | −8,886 |
| 45 | Jacksonville | 9,053 | 16,877 | −7,824 |
| 46 | Memphis | 8,986 | 18,978 | −9,992 |
| 47 | Shreveport | 8,944 | 18,134 | −9,190 |
| 48 | Mobile | 8,763 | 16,887 | −8,124 |
| United States | | 10,943 | 15,435 | −4,492 |

Table 4.2

## Ratio of Black to White Median Household Incomes, 1979

| Rank | Metro Area | Ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nassau-Suffolk | 76.6 |
| 2 | Gary | 71.4 |
| 3 | San Diego | 69.2 |
| 4 | Miami | 68.3 |
| 5 | Ft. Lauderdale | 66.0 |
| 6 | Indianapolis | 66.0 |
| 7 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 65.9 |
| 8 | Dayton | 65.5 |
| 9 | Columbus | 65.3 |
| 10 | Los Angeles | 65.2 |
| 11 | Greensboro | 63.9 |
| 12 | Washington | 61.9 |
| 13 | Richmond | 61.7 |
| 14 | New York City | 61.1 |
| 15 | Kansas City | 61.0 |
| 16 | Charlotte | 60.0 |
| 17 | Newport News | 60.0 |
| 18 | San Francisco | 59.9 |
| 19 | Columbia | 59.8 |
| 20 | Houston | 59.8 |
| 21 | Detroit | 59.7 |
| 22 | Raleigh | 59.6 |
| 23 | Baltimore | 59.5 |
| 24 | Nashville | 59.0 |
| 25 | Cleveland | 58.8 |
| 26 | Norfolk | 58.5 |
| 27 | Dallas | 58.4 |
| 28 | Milwaukee | 58.3 |
| 29 | Augusta | 58.2 |
| 30 | Philadelphia | 57.8 |
| 31 | Louisville | 57.4 |
| 32 | St. Louis | 57.4 |
| 33 | Boston | 57.3 |
| 34 | Pittsburgh | 57.0 |
| 35 | Charleston | 55.0 |
| 36 | Chicago | 56.0 |
| 37 | Cincinnati | 56.0 |
| 38 | Atlanta | 54.4 |
| 39 | Jacksonville | 53.6 |
| 40 | Newark | 53.4 |
| 41 | Birmingham | 52.7 |
| 42 | Mobile | 51.9 |
| 43 | Buffalo | 50.8 |
| 44 | Baton Rouge | 50.1 |
| 45 | Jackson | 49.9 |
| 46 | New Orleans | 49.5 |
| 47 | Shreveport | 49.3 |
| 48 | Memphis | 47.4 |
| United States | | 61.9 |

Table 4.3

## Household Earnings of Blacks and Whites, 1979 (Metro areas ranked by average black household earnings.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Average Household Earnings** | | Difference Between Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | Nassau-Suffolk | $21,746 | $28,286 | $ −6,540 |
| 2 | Gary | 20,476 | 25,174 | −4,698 |
| 3 | Washington | 20,418 | 29,187 | −8,769 |
| 4 | Detroit | 19,208 | 27,036 | −7,828 |
| 5 | Chicago | 18,375 | 26,545 | −8,170 |
| 6 | San Francisco | 17,935 | 25,244 | −7,309 |
| 7 | Los Angeles | 17,519 | 24,547 | −7,028 |
| 8 | Cleveland | 17,497 | 24,311 | −6,814 |
| 9 | Newark | 17,261 | 27,967 | −10,706 |
| 10 | Houston | 17,214 | 26,778 | −9,564 |
| 11 | Baltimore | 16,866 | 23,706 | −6,840 |
| 12 | Indianapolis | 16,580 | 22,424 | −5,844 |
| 13 | Milwaukee | 16,567 | 23,967 | −7,400 |
| 14 | Kansas City | 16,316 | 22,973 | −6,657 |
| 15 | Richmond | 16,177 | 22,859 | −6,682 |
| 16 | Dayton | 16,136 | 21,533 | −5,397 |
| 17 | New York City | 16,057 | 24,127 | −8,070 |
| 18 | Philadelphia | 15,913 | 23,290 | −7,377 |
| 19 | Pittsburgh | 15,910 | 22,438 | −6,528 |
| 20 | San Diego | 15,772 | 21,410 | −5,638 |
| 21 | St. Louis | 15,705 | 22,859 | −7,154 |
| 22 | Cincinnati | 15,699 | 22,219 | −6,520 |
| 23 | Boston | 15,632 | 23,650 | −8,018 |
| 24 | Columbus | 15,560 | 21,059 | −5,499 |
| 25 | Baton Rouge | 15,510 | 23,601 | −8,091 |
| 26 | Miami | 15,431 | 22,344 | −6,913 |
| 27 | Atlanta | 15,320 | 23,902 | −8,582 |
| 28 | Dallas | 15,243 | 23,859 | −8,616 |
| 29 | Buffalo | 14,926 | 20,892 | −5,966 |
| 30 | Louisville | 14,799 | 21,017 | −6,218 |
| 31 | Newport News | 14,693 | 20,790 | −6,097 |
| 32 | Nashville | 14,522 | 20,954 | −6,432 |
| 33 | Charlotte | 14,446 | 21,580 | −7,134 |
| 34 | Ft. Lauderdale | 14,416 | 21,430 | −7,014 |
| 35 | Norfolk | 14,330 | 20,093 | −5,763 |
| 36 | Raleigh | 14,277 | 21,396 | −7,119 |
| 37 | New Orleans | 14,267 | 22,992 | −8,725 |
| 38 | Greensboro | 14,193 | 20,197 | −6,004 |
| 39 | Columbia | 14,109 | 20,769 | −6,660 |
| 40 | Birmingham | 13,870 | 21,813 | −7,943 |
| 41 | Memphis | 13,670 | 22,273 | −8,603 |
| 42 | Augusta | 13,663 | 19,800 | −6,137 |
| 43 | Jackson | 13,475 | 22,944 | −9,469 |
| 44 | Jacksonville | 13,254 | 20,061 | −6,807 |
| 45 | Charleston | 13,231 | 19,657 | −6,426 |
| 46 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 13,027 | 18,152 | −5,125 |
| 47 | Shreveport | 12,824 | 21,843 | −9,019 |
| 48 | Mobile | 12,565 | 19,970 | −7,405 |
| United States | | 15,435 | 21,428 | −5,990 |

*Includes only those households that had earnings from salary or wages.

# 5. HOMEOWNERSHIP

## Summary Table 5

### Homeownership of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Metro Area | Percentage of Black Homeowners | Median Value of Homes Owned by Blacks | Ratio of Black to White Homeownership Rates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nassau-Suffolk | 61.0 | $42,700 | 75.6 |
| Charleston | 57.6 | 25,900 | 86.9 |
| Baton Rouge | 56.4 | 29,000 | 79.7 |
| Shreveport | 55.9 | 21,000 | 76.4 |
| Mobile | 55.4 | 24,200 | 75.5 |
| Jackson | 54.7 | 27,000 | 74.9 |
| Jacksonville | 54.0 | 20,000 | 79.2 |
| Columbia | 53.8 | 29,600 | 76.3 |
| Philadelphia | 53.6 | 17,500 | 74.9 |
| Gary | 52.9 | 26,100 | 71.7 |
| Birmingham | 52.9 | 24,200 | 72.8 |
| Detroit | 52.8 | 21,900 | 69.4 |
| Augusta | 52.5 | 24,200 | 71.7 |
| Kansas City | 52.4 | 19,100 | 76.4 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 49.9 | 24,100 | 67.8 |
| Dayton | 49.7 | 26,500 | 71.1 |
| Richmond | 49.5 | 32,400 | 72.3 |
| Indianapolis | 47.7 | 23,400 | 70.4 |
| St. Louis | 47.7 | 22,200 | 66.2 |
| Louisville | 47.4 | 20,600 | 66.7 |
| Memphis | 47.3 | 24,400 | 70.2 |
| Houston | 47.2 | 31,300 | 75.3 |
| Newport News | 46.9 | 31,300 | 72.1 |
| Dallas | 46.6 | 23,400 | 71.1 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 45.8 | 37,900 | 61.7 |
| Nashville | 45.4 | 30,400 | 66.2 |
| Miami | 44.2 | 37,400 | 77.3 |
| Columbus | 43.3 | 31,500 | 69.1 |
| Cleveland | 42.7 | 28,100 | 61.4 |
| Charlotte | 42.6 | 27,200 | 61.4 |
| Raleigh | 42.5 | 30,800 | 67.4 |
| Greensboro | 41.9 | 28,900 | 56.9 |
| Atlanta | 41.8 | 29,200 | 62.0 |
| Norfolk | 41.6 | 32,400 | 64.6 |
| Pittsburgh | 40.0 | 25,300 | 56.0 |
| Los Angeles | 39.2 | 59,100 | 75.3 |
| San Francisco | 37.6 | 62,300 | 67.0 |
| Washington | 37.1 | 59,800 | 60.5 |
| Baltimore | 36.4 | 29,600 | 54.0 |
| San Diego | 36.0 | 69,100 | 63.0 |
| Cincinnati | 35.3 | 36,600 | 52.9 |
| New Orleans | 35.2 | 38,400 | 56.8 |
| Milwaukee | 34.5 | 29,600 | 54.6 |
| Buffalo | 34.2 | 18,700 | 50.9 |
| Chicago | 33.5 | 38,000 | 52.1 |
| Newark | 28.3 | 42,000 | 43.7 |
| Boston | 23.0 | 36,800 | 41.3 |
| New York City | 18.4 | 45,400 | 49.8 |
| United States | 44.4 | 27,200 | 65.5 |

Table 5.1

## Homeownership Rates for Blacks and Whites, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black homeowners.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* Blacks | *Percentage* Whites | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nassau-Suffolk | 61.0 | 80.7 | −19.7 |
| 2 | Charleston | 57.6 | 66.3 | −8.7 |
| 3 | Baton Rouge | 56.4 | 70.7 | −14.3 |
| 4 | Shreveport | 55.9 | 73.1 | −17.2 |
| 5 | Mobile | 55.4 | 73.3 | −17.9 |
| 6 | Jackson | 54.7 | 73.0 | −18.3 |
| 7 | Jacksonville | 54.0 | 68.3 | −14.3 |
| 8 | Columbia | 53.8 | 70.5 | −16.7 |
| 9 | Philadelphia | 53.6 | 71.6 | −18.0 |
| 10 | Birmingham | 52.9 | 72.7 | −19.8 |
| 11 | Gary | 52.9 | 73.8 | −20.9 |
| 12 | Detroit | 52.8 | 76.1 | −23.3 |
| 13 | Augusta | 52.5 | 73.3 | −20.8 |
| 14 | Kansas City | 52.4 | 68.6 | −16.2 |
| 15 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 49.9 | 73.6 | −23.7 |
| 16 | Dayton | 49.7 | 69.9 | −20.2 |
| 17 | Richmond | 49.5 | 68.4 | −18.9 |
| 18 | Indianapolis | 47.7 | 67.8 | −20.1 |
| 19 | St. Louis | 47.7 | 72.1 | −24.4 |
| 20 | Louisville | 47.4 | 71.1 | −23.7 |
| 21 | Memphis | 47.3 | 67.4 | −20.1 |
| 22 | Houston | 47.2 | 62.7 | −15.5 |
| 23 | Newport News | 46.9 | 65.1 | −18.2 |
| 24 | Dallas | 46.6 | 65.6 | −19.1 |
| 25 | Ft. Lauderdale | 45.8 | 74.2 | −28.4 |
| 26 | Nashville | 45.4 | 68.6 | −23.2 |
| 27 | Miami | 44.2 | 57.2 | −13.0 |
| 28 | Columbus | 43.3 | 62.7 | −19.4 |
| 29 | Cleveland | 42.7 | 69.5 | −26.8 |
| 30 | Charlotte | 42.6 | 69.3 | −26.7 |
| 31 | Raleigh | 42.5 | 63.1 | −20.6 |
| 32 | Greensboro | 41.9 | 73.7 | −31.8 |
| 33 | Atlanta | 41.8 | 67.4 | −25.6 |
| 34 | Norfolk | 41.6 | 64.4 | −22.8 |
| 35 | Pittsburgh | 40.0 | 71.4 | −31.4 |
| 36 | Los Angeles | 39.2 | 52.1 | −12.9 |
| 37 | San Francisco | 37.6 | 56.1 | −18.5 |
| 38 | Washington | 37.1 | 61.3 | −24.2 |
| 39 | Baltimore | 36.4 | 67.3 | −30.9 |
| 40 | San Diego | 36.0 | 57.2 | −21.2 |
| 41 | Cincinnati | 35.3 | 66.7 | −31.4 |
| 42 | New Orleans | 35.2 | 61.9 | −26.7 |
| 43 | Milwaukee | 34.5 | 63.2 | −28.7 |
| 44 | Buffalo | 34.2 | 67.1 | −32.9 |
| 45 | Chicago | 33.5 | 64.4 | −30.9 |
| 46 | Newark | 28.3 | 64.7 | −36.4 |
| 47 | Boston | 23.0 | 55.7 | −32.7 |
| 48 | New York City | 18.4 | 36.9 | −18.5 |
| United States | | 44.4 | 67.8 | −23.4 |

Table 5.2

## Ratio of Black to White Homeownership Rates, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Charleston | 86.9 |
| 2 | Baton Rouge | 79.7 |
| 3 | Jacksonville | 79.1 |
| 4 | Miami | 77.3 |
| 5 | Kansas City | 76.4 |
| 6 | Shreveport | 76.4 |
| 7 | Columbia | 76.3 |
| 8 | Nassau-Suffolk | 75.6 |
| 9 | Mobile | 75.5 |
| 10 | Houston | 75.3 |
| 11 | Los Angeles | 75.3 |
| 12 | Jackson | 74.9 |
| 13 | Philadelphia | 74.9 |
| 14 | Birmingham | 72.8 |
| 15 | Richmond | 72.3 |
| 16 | Newport News | 72.1 |
| 17 | Augusta | 71.7 |
| 18 | Dallas | 71.1 |
| 19 | Dayton | 71.1 |
| 20 | Gary | 71.7 |
| 21 | Indianapolis | 70.4 |
| 22 | Memphis | 70.2 |
| 23 | Detroit | 69.4 |
| 24 | Columbus | 69.1 |
| 25 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 67.8 |
| 26 | Raleigh | 67.4 |
| 27 | San Francisco | 67.0 |
| 28 | Louisville | 66.7 |
| 29 | Nashville | 66.2 |
| 30 | St. Louis | 66.2 |
| 31 | Norfolk | 64.6 |
| 32 | San Diego | 63.0 |
| 33 | Atlanta | 62.0 |
| 34 | Ft. Lauderdale | 61.7 |
| 35 | Charlotte | 61.4 |
| 36 | Cleveland | 61.4 |
| 37 | Washington | 60.5 |
| 38 | Greensboro | 56.9 |
| 39 | New Orleans | 56.8 |
| 40 | Pittsburgh | 56.0 |
| 41 | Milwaukee | 54.6 |
| 42 | Baltimore | 54.0 |
| 43 | Cincinnati | 52.9 |
| 44 | Chicago | 52.1 |
| 45 | Buffalo | 50.9 |
| 46 | New York City | 49.8 |
| 47 | Newark | 43.7 |
| 48 | Boston | 41.3 |
| United States | | 65.5 |

Table 5.3

## Value of Homes Owned by Blacks and Whites, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by median value of black-owned homes.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Median Value of Homes* | | Difference Between Home Values |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | San Diego | $69,100 | $ 92,300 | $ −23,200 |
| 2 | San Francisco | 62,300 | 104,200 | −41,900 |
| 3 | Washington | 59,800 | 85,600 | −25,800 |
| 4 | Los Angeles | 59,100 | 92,500 | −33,400 |
| 5 | New York City | 45,400 | 67,000 | −21,600 |
| 6 | Nassau-Suffolk | 42,700 | 51,800 | −9,100 |
| 7 | Newark | 42,000 | 74,600 | −32,600 |
| 8 | New Orleans | 38,400 | 57,000 | −18,600 |
| 9 | Chicago | 38,000 | 67,900 | −29,900 |
| 10 | Ft. Lauderdale | 37,900 | 63,000 | −25,100 |
| 11 | Miami | 37,400 | 59,800 | −22,400 |
| 12 | Boston | 36,800 | 56,300 | −19,500 |
| 13 | Cincinnati | 36,600 | 48,300 | −11,700 |
| 14 | Norfolk | 32,400 | 49,700 | −17,300 |
| 15 | Richmond | 32,400 | 50,600 | −18,200 |
| 16 | Columbus | 31,500 | 48,600 | −17,100 |
| 17 | Houston | 31,300 | 59,100 | −27,800 |
| 18 | Newport News | 31,300 | 47,900 | −16,600 |
| 19 | Raleigh | 30,800 | 53,800 | −23,000 |
| 20 | Nashville | 30,400 | 46,700 | −16,300 |
| 21 | Baltimore | 29,600 | 54,300 | −24,700 |
| 22 | Columbia | 29,600 | 47,200 | −17,600 |
| 23 | Milwaukee | 29,600 | 61,400 | −31,800 |
| 24 | Atlanta | 29,200 | 51,100 | −21,900 |
| 25 | Baton Rouge | 29,000 | 59,100 | −30,100 |
| 26 | Greensboro | 28,900 | 41,400 | −12,500 |
| 27 | Cleveland | 28,100 | 56,200 | −28,100 |
| 28 | Charlotte | 27,200 | 45,100 | −17,900 |
| 29 | Jackson | 27,000 | 48,700 | −21,700 |
| 30 | Dayton | 26,500 | 44,700 | −18,200 |
| 31 | Gary | 26,100 | 47,300 | −21,200 |
| 32 | Charleston | 25,900 | 45,900 | −20,000 |
| 33 | Pittsburgh | 25,300 | 43,300 | −18,000 |
| 34 | Memphis | 24,400 | 43,800 | −19,400 |
| 35 | Augusta | 24,200 | 37,200 | −13,000 |
| 36 | Birmingham | 24,200 | 43,500 | −19,300 |
| 37 | Mobile | 24,200 | 41,900 | −17,700 |
| 38 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 24,100 | 41,100 | −17,000 |
| 39 | Dallas | 23,400 | 50,400 | −27,000 |
| 40 | Indianapolis | 23,400 | 42,300 | −18,900 |
| 41 | St. Louis | 22,200 | 43,900 | −21,700 |
| 42 | Detroit | 21,900 | 46,700 | −24,800 |
| 43 | Shreveport | 21,000 | 43,200 | −22,200 |
| 44 | Louisville | 20,600 | 38,400 | −17,800 |
| 45 | Jacksonville | 20,000 | 37,200 | −17,200 |
| 46 | Kansas City | 19,100 | 45,800 | −26,700 |
| 47 | Buffalo | 18,700 | 40,200 | −21,500 |
| 48 | Philadelphia | 17,500 | 45,200 | −27,700 |
| United States | | 27,200 | 48,600 | −21,400 |

Table 5.4

## Ratio of Black to White Median Home Values, 1980

| Rank | Metro Area | Ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nassau-Suffolk | 82.4 |
| 2 | Cincinnati | 75.8 |
| 3 | San Diego | 74.9 |
| 4 | Washington | 69.9 |
| 5 | Greensboro | 69.8 |
| 6 | New York City | 67.8 |
| 7 | New Orleans | 67.4 |
| 8 | Boston | 65.4 |
| 9 | Newport News | 65.3 |
| 10 | Norfolk | 65.2 |
| 11 | Augusta | 65.1 |
| 12 | Nashville | 65.1 |
| 13 | Columbus | 64.8 |
| 14 | Richmond | 64.0 |
| 15 | Los Angeles | 63.9 |
| 16 | Columbia | 62.7 |
| 17 | Miami | 62.5 |
| 18 | Charlotte | 60.3 |
| 19 | Ft. Lauderdale | 60.2 |
| 20 | San Francisco | 59.8 |
| 21 | Dayton | 59.3 |
| 22 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 58.6 |
| 23 | Pittsburgh | 58.4 |
| 24 | Mobile | 57.8 |
| 25 | Raleigh | 57.2 |
| 26 | Atlanta | 57.1 |
| 27 | Charleston | 56.4 |
| 28 | Newark | 56.3 |
| 29 | Chicago | 56.0 |
| 30 | Memphis | 55.7 |
| 31 | Birmingham | 55.6 |
| 32 | Jackson | 55.4 |
| 33 | Indianapolis | 55.3 |
| 34 | Gary | 55.2 |
| 35 | Baltimore | 54.5 |
| 36 | Jacksonville | 53.8 |
| 37 | Louisville | 53.6 |
| 38 | Houston | 53.0 |
| 39 | St. Louis | 50.6 |
| 40 | Cleveland | 50.0 |
| 41 | Baton Rouge | 49.1 |
| 42 | Shreveport | 48.6 |
| 43 | Milwaukee | 48.2 |
| 44 | Detroit | 46.9 |
| 45 | Buffalo | 46.5 |
| 46 | Dallas | 46.4 |
| 47 | Kansas City | 41.7 |
| 48 | Philadelphia | 38.7 |
| United States | | 56.0 |

# 6. EDUCATION

## Summary Table 6

### Educational Attainment of Blacks in the Metro Areas, 1980

| Metro Area | Percentage of Black 16- and 17-Year-Olds Attending School | Percentage of Black High School Graduates, Age 25+ | Percentage of Black College (4-year) Graduates, Age 25+ |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 84.3 | 74.2 | 11.1 |
| Los Angeles | 92.5 | 68.6 | 10.9 |
| San Francisco | 92.9 | 67.0 | 11.8 |
| Boston | 90.7 | 64.7 | 12.1 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 92.5 | 64.5 | 11.6 |
| Washington | 89.8 | 64.0 | 14.7 |
| Dayton | 91.1 | 61.8 | 10.7 |
| Columbus | 89.5 | 59.4 | 8.5 |
| Kansas City | 86.6 | 59.0 | 8.6 |
| New York City | 88.5 | 58.2 | 8.8 |
| Newark | 86.3 | 58.1 | 8.5 |
| Houston | 87.1 | 57.8 | 12.0 |
| Dallas | 85.1 | 57.5 | 8.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 91.0 | 56.6 | 7.1 |
| Gary | 92.5 | 56.3 | 7.2 |
| Cleveland | 94.1 | 56.0 | 6.8 |
| Chicago | 86.9 | 55.3 | 8.4 |
| Detroit | 89.5 | 55.2 | 7.2 |
| Atlanta | 87.5 | 55.2 | 11.4 |
| Louisville | 88.6 | 54.2 | 7.4 |
| Milwaukee | 87.0 | 53.4 | 7.2 |
| Indianapolis | 86.4 | 53.0 | 6.6 |
| Greensboro | 91.9 | 52.5 | 11.9 |
| Newport News | 93.6 | 52.2 | 9.5 |
| Philadelphia | 88.6 | 52.0 | 6.9 |
| St. Louis | 89.0 | 51.6 | 8.0 |
| Raleigh | 89.1 | 51.6 | 14.2 |
| Nashville | 85.2 | 51.0 | 12.9 |
| Columbia | 86.5 | 50.7 | 10.9 |
| Buffalo | 90.2 | 50.2 | 6.4 |
| Birmingham | 92.0 | 50.0 | 8.2 |
| Baton Rouge | 83.2 | 49.7 | 12.5 |
| Charlotte | 86.4 | 49.6 | 8.4 |
| Miami | 82.2 | 49.4 | 8.3 |
| Baltimore | 87.1 | 49.1 | 8.6 |
| Cincinnati | 90.8 | 49.0 | 7.3 |
| Jacksonville | 87.6 | 47.6 | 7.7 |
| New Orleans | 86.2 | 46.9 | 7.9 |
| Jackson | 87.3 | 46.7 | 13.2 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 84.5 | 46.7 | 7.6 |
| Norfolk | 90.0 | 45.9 | 8.2 |
| Richmond | 87.2 | 45.9 | 9.2 |
| Mobile | 89.6 | 45.9 | 6.5 |
| Augusta | 85.3 | 45.6 | 7.7 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 84.9 | 43.6 | 7.2 |
| Charleston | 92.8 | 43.3 | 6.8 |
| Memphis | 88.6 | 42.7 | 6.5 |
| Shreveport | 87.1 | 40.8 | 7.2 |
| United States | 87.9 | 51.2 | 8.4 |

Table 6.1

**Percentage of Black and White 16- and 17-Year-Olds Attending School, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of blacks attending school.)**

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cleveland | 94.1 | 93.2 |
| 2 | Newport News | 93.6 | 90.1 |
| 3 | San Francisco | 92.9 | 91.9 |
| 4 | Charleston | 92.8 | 88.2 |
| 5 | Gary | 92.5 | 89.8 |
| 6 | Los Angeles | 92.5 | 88.1 |
| 7 | Nassau-Suffolk | 92.5 | 95.0 |
| 8 | Birmingham | 92.0 | 86.1 |
| 9 | Greensboro | 91.9 | 85.8 |
| 10 | Dayton | 91.1 | 91.4 |
| 11 | Pittsburgh | 91.0 | 94.3 |
| 12 | Cincinnati | 90.8 | 89.9 |
| 13 | Boston | 90.7 | 93.8 |
| 14 | Buffalo | 90.2 | 92.0 |
| 15 | Norfolk | 90.0 | 88.8 |
| 16 | Washington | 89.8 | 93.2 |
| 17 | Mobile | 89.6 | 85.2 |
| 18 | Columbus | 89.5 | 90.9 |
| 19 | Detroit | 89.5 | 91.4 |
| 20 | Raleigh | 89.1 | 89.7 |
| 21 | St. Louis | 89.0 | 89.8 |
| 22 | Louisville | 88.6 | 84.7 |
| 23 | Memphis | 88.6 | 88.5 |
| 24 | Philadelphia | 88.6 | 92.2 |
| 25 | New York City | 88.5 | 91.1 |
| 26 | Jacksonville | 87.6 | 83.7 |
| 27 | Atlanta | 87.5 | 87.3 |
| 28 | Jackson | 87.3 | 85.6 |
| 29 | Richmond | 87.2 | 90.5 |
| 30 | Baltimore | 87.1 | 89.3 |
| 31 | Houston | 87.1 | 85.9 |
| 32 | Shreveport | 87.1 | 87.4 |
| 33 | Milwaukee | 87.0 | 91.8 |
| 34 | Chicago | 86.9 | 90.3 |
| 35 | Kansas City | 86.6 | 89.3 |
| 36 | Columbia | 86.5 | 82.9 |
| 37 | Charlotte | 86.4 | 85.3 |
| 38 | Indianapolis | 86.4 | 85.1 |
| 39 | Newark | 86.3 | 93.7 |
| 40 | New Orleans | 86.2 | 86.6 |
| 41 | Augusta | 85.3 | 79.5 |
| 42 | Nashville | 85.2 | 87.2 |
| 43 | Dallas | 85.1 | 86.6 |
| 44 | Ft. Lauderdale | 84.9 | 84.6 |
| 45 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 84.5 | 83.4 |
| 46 | San Diego | 84.3 | 86.1 |
| 47 | Baton Rouge | 83.2 | 84.1 |
| 48 | Miami | 82.2 | 87.1 |
| United States | | 87.9 | 89.0 |

Table 6.2

## High School Completion Rates for Blacks and Whites Aged 25 Years and Older, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black graduates.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | San Diego | 74.2 | 80.5 | −6.3 |
| 2 | Los Angeles | 68.6 | 73.3 | −4.7 |
| 3 | San Francisco | 67.0 | 82.1 | −15.1 |
| 4 | Boston | 64.7 | 78.2 | −13.5 |
| 5 | Nassau-Suffolk | 64.5 | 76.6 | −12.1 |
| 6 | Washington | 64.0 | 85.8 | −21.8 |
| 7 | Dayton | 61.8 | 70.8 | −9.0 |
| 8 | Columbus | 59.4 | 73.3 | −13.9 |
| 9 | Kansas City | 59.0 | 76.1 | −17.1 |
| 10 | New York City | 58.2 | 66.9 | −8.7 |
| 11 | Newark | 58.1 | 72.2 | −14.1 |
| 12 | Houston | 57.8 | 74.2 | −16.4 |
| 13 | Dallas | 57.5 | 73.1 | −15.6 |
| 14 | Pittsburgh | 56.6 | 68.7 | −12.1 |
| 15 | Gary | 56.3 | 68.1 | −11.8 |
| 16 | Cleveland | 56.0 | 70.8 | −14.8 |
| 17 | Chicago | 55.3 | 71.0 | −15.7 |
| 18 | Atlanta | 55.2 | 71.3 | −16.1 |
| 19 | Detroit | 55.2 | 69.8 | −14.6 |
| 20 | Louisville | 54.2 | 64.4 | −10.2 |
| 21 | Milwaukee | 53.4 | 73.5 | −20.1 |
| 22 | Indianapolis | 53.0 | 71.5 | −18.5 |
| 23 | Greensboro | 52.5 | 58.5 | −6.0 |
| 24 | Newport News | 52.2 | 72.8 | −20.6 |
| 25 | Philadelphia | 52.0 | 69.1 | −17.1 |
| 26 | Raleigh | 51.6 | 76.0 | −24.4 |
| 27 | St. Louis | 51.6 | 66.2 | −14.6 |
| 28 | Nashville | 51.0 | 65.5 | −14.5 |
| 29 | Columbia | 50.7 | 71.3 | −20.6 |
| 30 | Buffalo | 50.2 | 66.8 | −16.6 |
| 31 | Birmingham | 50.0 | 66.5 | −16.5 |
| 32 | Baton Rouge | 49.7 | 74.2 | −24.5 |
| 33 | Charlotte | 49.6 | 64.3 | −14.7 |
| 34 | Miami | 49.4 | 67.3 | −17.9 |
| 35 | Baltimore | 49.1 | 65.7 | −16.6 |
| 36 | Cincinnati | 49.0 | 65.0 | −16.0 |
| 37 | Jacksonville | 47.6 | 70.9 | −23.3 |
| 38 | New Orleans | 46.9 | 70.0 | −23.1 |
| 39 | Jackson | 46.7 | 79.4 | −32.7 |
| 40 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 46.7 | 67.2 | −20.5 |
| 41 | Mobile | 45.9 | 66.4 | −20.5 |
| 42 | Norfolk | 45.9 | 72.0 | −26.1 |
| 43 | Richmond | 45.9 | 69.6 | −23.7 |
| 44 | Augusta | 45.6 | 65.0 | −19.4 |
| 45 | Ft. Lauderdale | 43.6 | 72.7 | −29.1 |
| 46 | Charleston | 43.3 | 71.2 | −27.9 |
| 47 | Memphis | 42.7 | 74.7 | −32.0 |
| 48 | Shreveport | 40.8 | 70.3 | −29.5 |
| United States | | 51.2 | 68.8 | −17.6 |

Table 6.3

## College (4-Year) Completion Rates for Blacks and Whites Aged 25 Years and Older, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black graduates.)

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | | Percentage Point Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites | |
| 1 | Washington | 14.7 | 39.0 | −24.3 |
| 2 | Raleigh | 14.2 | 31.5 | −17.3 |
| 3 | Jackson | 13.2 | 25.1 | −11.9 |
| 4 | Nashville | 12.9 | 17.3 | −4.4 |
| 5 | Baton Rouge | 12.5 | 21.7 | −9.2 |
| 6 | Boston | 12.1 | 25.2 | −13.1 |
| 7 | Houston | 12.0 | 24.7 | −12.7 |
| 8 | Greensboro | 11.9 | 15.8 | −3.9 |
| 9 | San Francisco | 11.8 | 28.1 | −16.3 |
| 10 | Nassau-Suffolk | 11.6 | 21.2 | −9.6 |
| 11 | Atlanta | 11.4 | 23.2 | −11.8 |
| 12 | San Diego | 11.1 | 22.2 | −11.1 |
| 13 | Columbia | 10.9 | 24.2 | −13.3 |
| 14 | Los Angeles | 10.9 | 19.9 | −9.0 |
| 15 | Dayton | 10.7 | 16.2 | −5.5 |
| 16 | Newport News | 9.5 | 20.1 | −10.6 |
| 17 | Richmond | 9.2 | 23.0 | −13.8 |
| 18 | Dallas | 8.9 | 22.2 | −13.3 |
| 19 | New York City | 8.8 | 22.2 | −13.4 |
| 20 | Baltimore | 8.6 | 19.0 | −10.4 |
| 21 | Kansas City | 8.6 | 19.5 | −10.9 |
| 22 | Columbus | 8.5 | 20.3 | −11.8 |
| 23 | Newark | 8.5 | 23.9 | −15.4 |
| 24 | Charlotte | 8.4 | 18.5 | −10.1 |
| 25 | Miami | 8.3 | 18.4 | −10.1 |
| 26 | Norfolk | 8.2 | 17.0 | −8.8 |
| 27 | Chicago | 8.4 | 20.3 | −11.9 |
| 28 | Birmingham | 8.2 | 16.8 | −8.6 |
| 29 | St. Louis | 8.0 | 16.8 | −8.8 |
| 30 | New Orleans | 7.9 | 20.1 | −12.2 |
| 31 | Augusta | 7.7 | 16.8 | −9.1 |
| 32 | Jacksonville | 7.7 | 15.2 | −7.5 |
| 33 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 7.6 | 13.9 | −6.3 |
| 34 | Louisville | 7.4 | 14.7 | −7.3 |
| 35 | Cincinnati | 7.3 | 16.7 | −9.4 |
| 36 | Detroit | 7.2 | 15.4 | −8.2 |
| 37 | Ft. Lauderdale | 7.2 | 15.7 | −8.5 |
| 38 | Gary | 7.2 | 11.7 | −4.5 |
| 39 | Milwaukee | 7.2 | 17.9 | −10.7 |
| 40 | Shreveport | 7.2 | 17.5 | −10.3 |
| 41 | Pittsburgh | 7.1 | 15.0 | −7.9 |
| 42 | Philadelphia | 6.9 | 18.7 | −11.8 |
| 43 | Charleston | 6.8 | 18.4 | −11.6 |
| 44 | Cleveland | 6.8 | 17.2 | −10.4 |
| 45 | Indianapolis | 6.6 | 17.0 | −10.4 |
| 46 | Memphis | 6.5 | 18.7 | −12.2 |
| 47 | Mobile | 6.5 | 14.2 | −7.7 |
| 48 | Buffalo | 6.4 | 15.0 | −8.6 |
| United States | | 8.4 | 17.1 | −8.7 |

# 7. POVERTY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

## Summary Table 7

### Poverty and Family Structure of Blacks in the Metro Areas

| Metro Area | Percentage of Blacks in Poverty, 1979 | Percentage of Black Households Receiving Public Assistance, 1979 | Percentage of Black Families Headed by Women, 1980 | Ratio of Black to White Poverty Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile | 38.5 | 23.7 | 37.5 | 3.8 |
| Memphis | 38.4 | 24.4 | 39.5 | 5.1 |
| New Orleans | 35.3 | 21.7 | 39.9 | 4.2 |
| Jacksonville | 34.8 | 21.7 | 40.7 | 3.6 |
| Buffalo | 34.4 | 30.2 | 47.3 | 4.6 |
| Shreveport | 34.4 | 23.4 | 37.3 | 4.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 34.3 | 21.9 | 41.9 | 3.7 |
| Charleston | 34.1 | 21.6 | 33.1 | 4.2 |
| Jackson | 33.5 | 21.9 | 34.9 | 4.9 |
| Baton Rouge | 31.7 | 18.4 | 34.4 | 3.9 |
| Birmingham | 31.2 | 18.9 | 35.6 | 3.5 |
| Norfolk | 30.8 | 21.3 | 36.7 | 3.6 |
| Louisville | 29.9 | 21.6 | 43.2 | 3.5 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 29.8 | 12.7 | 35.1 | 4.7 |
| Miami | 29.6 | 15.7 | 36.8 | 2.7 |
| St. Louis | 29.6 | 24.1 | 41.8 | 4.7 |
| Chicago | 29.5 | 27.1 | 42.5 | 5.1 |
| Milwaukee | 29.4 | 29.0 | 49.4 | 5.7 |
| Philadelphia | 29.4 | 28.4 | 42.6 | 4.1 |
| Augusta | 29.0 | 18.4 | 34.7 | 3.0 |
| Cincinnati | 28.7 | 23.8 | 41.3 | 3.8 |
| New York City | 28.6 | 24.1 | 44.1 | 2.8 |
| Atlanta | 28.3 | 16.3 | 39.6 | 4.1 |
| Pittsburgh | 28.2 | 28.3 | 42.0 | 4.0 |
| Baltimore | 27.5 | 25.1 | 42.1 | 4.2 |
| Nashville | 27.3 | 18.3 | 37.3 | 3.2 |
| Columbia | 27.0 | 14.9 | 33.2 | 3.5 |
| Cleveland | 26.9 | 22.6 | 38.3 | 4.6 |
| Newark | 26.8 | 23.2 | 42.4 | 4.9 |
| Columbus | 26.2 | 19.9 | 39.5 | 2.8 |
| Boston | 26.1 | 25.4 | 45.1 | 3.3 |
| Dayton | 26.0 | 19.4 | 39.1 | 3.3 |
| Detroit | 25.8 | 27.1 | 41.5 | 4.3 |
| Charlotte | 25.3 | 19.1 | 38.3 | 3.8 |
| Dallas | 24.9 | 12.8 | 34.8 | 3.8 |
| Kansas City | 24.6 | 17.5 | 38.7 | 3.8 |
| Greensboro | 24.4 | 16.2 | 37.3 | 3.1 |
| Newport News | 24.4 | 17.2 | 33.7 | 3.7 |
| Gary | 23.9 | 19.8 | 37.1 | 4.0 |
| Raleigh | 23.7 | 16.9 | 35.1 | 3.1 |
| Indianapolis | 23.4 | 16.6 | 38.9 | 3.3 |
| Richmond | 23.2 | 16.4 | 36.7 | 3.8 |
| Los Angeles | 23.1 | 23.4 | 38.9 | 2.3 |
| San Francisco | 22.3 | 24.0 | 39.3 | 3.1 |
| Houston | 22.1 | 10.8 | 30.3 | 3.5 |
| San Diego | 20.3 | 20.5 | 33.1 | 2.2 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 17.3 | 16.6 | 32.8 | 3.6 |
| Washington | 16.8 | 12.0 | 36.3 | 3.7 |
| United States | 29.9 | 22.3 | 37.2 | 3.2 |

Table 7.1

**Poverty Rates for Blacks and Whites, 1979**
**(Metro areas ranked by percentage of blacks in poverty.)**

| | | *Percentage* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rank** | **Metro Area** | **Blacks** | **Whites** |
| 1 | Mobile | 38.5 | 10.1 |
| 2 | Memphis | 38.4 | 7.5 |
| 3 | New Orleans | 35.3 | 8.5 |
| 4 | Jacksonville | 34.8 | 9.7 |
| 5 | Buffalo | 34.4 | 7.5 |
| 6 | Shreveport | 34.4 | 7.3 |
| 7 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 34.3 | 9.2 |
| 8 | Charleston | 34.1 | 8.2 |
| 9 | Jackson | 33.5 | 6.9 |
| 10 | Baton Rouge | 31.7 | 8.2 |
| 11 | Birmingham | 31.2 | 8.8 |
| 12 | Norfolk | 30.8 | 8.5 |
| 13 | Louisville | 29.9 | 8.6 |
| 14 | Ft. Lauderdale | 29.8 | 6.4 |
| 15 | Miami | 29.6 | 11.1 |
| 16 | St. Louis | 29.6 | 6.3 |
| 17 | Chicago | 29.5 | 5.8 |
| 18 | Milwaukee | 29.4 | 5.2 |
| 19 | Philadelphia | 29.4 | 7.1 |
| 20 | Augusta | 29.0 | 9.7 |
| 21 | Cincinnati | 28.7 | 7.6 |
| 22 | New York City | 28.6 | 10.4 |
| 23 | Atlanta | 28.3 | 6.9 |
| 24 | Pittsburgh | 28.2 | 7.0 |
| 25 | Baltimore | 27.8 | 6.5 |
| 26 | Nashville | 27.3 | 8.6 |
| 27 | Columbia | 27.0 | 7.7 |
| 28 | Cleveland | 26.9 | 5.9 |
| 29 | Newark | 26.8 | 5.5 |
| 30 | Columbus | 26.2 | 9.3 |
| 31 | Boston | 26.1 | 7.9 |
| 32 | Dayton | 26.0 | 7.8 |
| 33 | Detroit | 25.8 | 6.0 |
| 34 | Charlotte | 25.3 | 6.6 |
| 35 | Dallas | 24.9 | 6.6 |
| 36 | Kansas City | 24.6 | 6.4 |
| 37 | Greensboro | 24.4 | 7.9 |
| 38 | Newport News | 24.4 | 6.6 |
| 39 | Gary | 23.9 | 6.0 |
| 40 | Raleigh | 23.7 | 7.7 |
| 41 | Indianapolis | 23.4 | 7.1 |
| 42 | Richmond | 23.2 | 6.1 |
| 43 | Los Angeles | 23.1 | 9.9 |
| 44 | San Francisco | 22.3 | 7.1 |
| 45 | Houston | 22.1 | 6.3 |
| 46 | San Diego | 20.3 | 9.3 |
| 47 | Nassau-Suffolk | 17.3 | 4.8 |
| 48 | Washington | 16.8 | 4.5 |
| United States | | 29.9 | 9.4 |

Table 7.2

## Ratio of Black to White Poverty Rates, 1979

| Rank | Metro Area | Ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Milwaukee | 5.7 |
| 2 | Chicago | 5.1 |
| 3 | Memphis | 5.1 |
| 4 | Jackson | 4.9 |
| 5 | Newark | 4.9 |
| 6 | Ft. Lauderdale | 4.7 |
| 7 | Shreveport | 4.7 |
| 8 | St. Louis | 4.7 |
| 9 | Buffalo | 4.6 |
| 10 | Cleveland | 4.6 |
| 11 | Detroit | 4.3 |
| 12 | Baltimore | 4.2 |
| 13 | Charleston | 4.2 |
| 14 | New Orleans | 4.2 |
| 15 | Atlanta | 4.1 |
| 16 | Philadelphia | 4.1 |
| 17 | Gary | 4.0 |
| 18 | Pittsburgh | 4.0 |
| 19 | Baton Rouge | 3.9 |
| 20 | Charlotte | 3.8 |
| 21 | Cincinnati | 3.8 |
| 22 | Dallas | 3.8 |
| 23 | Kansas City | 3.8 |
| 24 | Mobile | 3.8 |
| 25 | Richmond | 3.8 |
| 26 | Newport News | 3.7 |
| 27 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 3.7 |
| 28 | Washington | 3.7 |
| 29 | Jacksonville | 3.6 |
| 30 | Nassau-Suffolk | 3.6 |
| 31 | Norfolk | 3.6 |
| 32 | Birmingham | 3.5 |
| 33 | Columbia | 3.5 |
| 34 | Houston | 3.5 |
| 35 | Louisville | 3.5 |
| 36 | Boston | 3.3 |
| 37 | Dayton | 3.3 |
| 38 | Indianapolis | 3.3 |
| 39 | Nashville | 3.2 |
| 40 | Greensboro | 3.1 |
| 41 | Raleigh | 3.1 |
| 42 | San Francisco | 3.1 |
| 43 | Augusta | 3.0 |
| 44 | Columbus | 2.8 |
| 45 | New York City | 2.8 |
| 46 | Miami | 2.7 |
| 47 | Los Angeles | 2.3 |
| 48 | San Diego | 2.2 |
| United States | | 3.2 |

Table 7.3

**Percentage of Black and White Households Reporting Income From Public Assistance, 1979 (Metro areas ranked by black households.)**

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Black Households | White Households |
| 1 | Buffalo | 30.2 | 6.2 |
| 2 | Milwaukee | 29.0 | 5.1 |
| 3 | Philadelphia | 28.4 | 5.6 |
| 4 | Pittsburg | 28.3 | 6.6 |
| 5 | Chicago | 27.1 | 3.8 |
| 6 | Detroit | 27.1 | 6.1 |
| 7 | Boston | 25.4 | 7.8 |
| 8 | Baltimore | 25.1 | 4.7 |
| 9 | Memphis | 24.4 | 4.0 |
| 10 | New York City | 24.1 | 7.4 |
| 11 | St. Louis | 24.1 | 4.4 |
| 12 | San Francisco | 24.0 | 6.3 |
| 13 | Cincinnati | 23.8 | 5.4 |
| 14 | Mobile | 23.7 | 5.2 |
| 15 | Los Angeles | 23.4 | 7.9 |
| 16 | Shreveport | 23.4 | 4.3 |
| 17 | Newark | 23.2 | 4.5 |
| 18 | Cleveland | 22.6 | 4.2 |
| 19 | Jackson | 21.9 | 4.3 |
| 20 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 21.9 | 4.4 |
| 21 | Jacksonville | 21.7 | 4.5 |
| 22 | New Orleans | 21.7 | 4.8 |
| 23 | Charleston | 21.6 | 3.5 |
| 24 | Louisville | 21.6 | 5.5 |
| 25 | Norfolk | 21.3 | 3.6 |
| 26 | San Diego | 20.5 | 7.3 |
| 27 | Columbus | 19.9 | 5.4 |
| 28 | Gary | 19.8 | 4.2 |
| 29 | Dayton | 19.4 | 5.1 |
| 30 | Charlotte | 19.1 | 3.8 |
| 31 | Birmingham | 18.9 | 5.1 |
| 32 | Augusta | 18.4 | 5.1 |
| 33 | Baton Rouge | 18.4 | 4.0 |
| 34 | Nashville | 18.3 | 5.0 |
| 35 | Kansas City | 17.5 | 3.8 |
| 36 | Newport News | 17.2 | 3.6 |
| 37 | Raleigh | 16.9 | 3.2 |
| 38 | Indianapolis | 16.6 | 3.9 |
| 39 | Nassau-Suffolk | 16.6 | 4.3 |
| 40 | Richmond | 16.4 | 3.1 |
| 41 | Atlanta | 16.3 | 3.5 |
| 42 | Greensboro | 16.2 | 4.0 |
| 43 | Miami | 15.7 | 8.2 |
| 44 | Columbia | 14.9 | 3.6 |
| 45 | Dallas | 12.8 | 3.1 |
| 46 | Ft. Lauderdale | 12.7 | 3.2 |
| 47 | Washington | 12.0 | 2.4 |
| 48 | Houston | 10.8 | 2.4 |
| United States | | 22.3 | 5.9 |

Table 7.4

**Percentage of Black and White Families Headed by Women, 1980 (Metro areas ranked by percentage of black female-headed families.)**

| Rank | Metro Area | *Percentage* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Black Families | White Families |
| 1 | Milwaukee | 49.4 | 10.9 |
| 2 | Buffalo | 47.3 | 13.1 |
| 3 | Boston | 45.1 | 15.5 |
| 4 | New York City | 44.1 | 15.5 |
| 5 | Louisville | 43.2 | 13.0 |
| 6 | Philadelphia | 42.6 | 12.6 |
| 7 | Chicago | 42.5 | 11.8 |
| 8 | Newark | 42.4 | 11.8 |
| 9 | Baltimore | 42.1 | 12.1 |
| 10 | Pittsburgh | 42.0 | 12.0 |
| 11 | Tampa-St. Petersburg | 41.9 | 10.8 |
| 12 | St. Louis | 41.8 | 10.9 |
| 13 | Detroit | 41.5 | 12.3 |
| 14 | Cincinnati | 41.3 | 12.0 |
| 15 | Jacksonville | 40.7 | 12.6 |
| 16 | New Orleans | 39.9 | 12.2 |
| 17 | Atlanta | 39.6 | 11.0 |
| 18 | Columbus | 39.5 | 12.4 |
| 19 | Memphis | 39.5 | 11.5 |
| 20 | San Francisco | 39.3 | 13.5 |
| 21 | Dayton | 39.1 | 11.0 |
| 22 | Indianapolis | 38.9 | 11.5 |
| 23 | Los Angeles | 38.9 | 14.9 |
| 24 | Kansas City | 38.7 | 10.8 |
| 25 | Charlotte | 38.3 | 11.0 |
| 26 | Cleveland | 38.3 | 11.8 |
| 27 | Mobile | 37.5 | 10.5 |
| 28 | Greensboro | 37.3 | 10.7 |
| 29 | Nashville | 37.3 | 11.1 |
| 30 | Shreveport | 37.3 | 10.5 |
| 31 | Gary | 37.1 | 10.4 |
| 32 | Miami | 36.8 | 13.6 |
| 33 | Norfolk | 36.7 | 11.8 |
| 34 | Richmond | 36.7 | 11.2 |
| 35 | Washington | 36.3 | 11.2 |
| 36 | Birmingham | 35.6 | 10.5 |
| 37 | Ft. Lauderdale | 35.1 | 10.1 |
| 38 | Raleigh | 35.1 | 10.6 |
| 39 | Jackson | 34.9 | 10.3 |
| 40 | Dallas | 34.8 | 10.5 |
| 41 | Augusta | 34.7 | 11.1 |
| 42 | Baton Rouge | 34.4 | 9.5 |
| 43 | Newport News | 33.7 | 9.8 |
| 44 | Columbia | 33.2 | 11.2 |
| 45 | Charleston | 33.1 | 10.6 |
| 46 | San Diego | 33.1 | 13.2 |
| 47 | Nassau-Suffolk | 32.8 | 10.2 |
| 48 | Houston | 30.3 | 9.6 |
| United States | | 37.2 | 10.8 |

# PART II: Metropolitan Area Profiles

# ATLANTA

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | |
| SMSA | Total: 2,029,710 | 24.6% | 74.3% |
| Central city | Total: 425,022 | 66.6 | 32.4 |
| Suburban areas | Total: 1,188,335 | 14.6 | 84.0 |
| Employment | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | 9.4% | 3.5% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | 75.6 | 86.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | 44.2 | 63.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| Income and Earnings | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | $ 11,232 | $ 20,654 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | 15,320 | 23,902 |
| Homeownership | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | 41.8% | 67.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | $ 29,200 | $ 51,100 |
| Education | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | 55.2% | 71.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | 11.4 | 23.2 |
| Poverty | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | 28.3% | 6.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | 16.3 | 3.5 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# AUGUSTA

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 327,372 | 30.6% | 67.7% |
| Central city | Total: | 47,532 | 53.5 | 45.8 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 203,718 | 26.8 | 70.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.0% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.3 | 82.7 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 45.6 | 59.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 29.2 | 24.2 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,971 | $ 17,145 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,663 | 19,800 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 52.5% | 73.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 24,200 | $ 37,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 45.6% | 65.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.7 | 16.8 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.0% | 9.7% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 18.4 | 5.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# BALTIMORE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,174,023 | 25.6% | 72.8% |
| Central city | Total: | 786,775 | 54.8 | 43.9 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 968,702 | 8.9 | 89.1 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 12.9% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.9 | 83.1 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 40.7 | 61.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 17.1 | 18.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,397 | $ 20,825 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,866 | 23,706 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 36.4% | 67.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 29,600 | $ 54,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 49.1% | 65.7% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.6 | 19.0 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 27.5% | 6.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 25.1 | 4.7 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# BATON ROUGE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 494,151 | 27.8% | 71.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 219,419 | 36.5 | 61.9 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 131,238 | 26.0 | 73.0 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.0% | 4.2% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.6 | 85.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 37.8 | 56.7 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 13.8 | 17.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,420 | $ 20,809 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,510 | 23,601 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 56.4% | 70.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 29,000 | $ 59,100 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 49.7% | 74.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 12.5 | 21.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 31.7% | 8.2% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 18.4 | 4.0 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# BIRMINGHAM

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 847,487 | 28.3% | 71.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 284,413 | 55.6 | 43.9 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 321,672 | 18.9 | 80.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 12.8% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 66.5 | 81.5 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.2 | 58.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 22.3 | 18.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,369 | $ 17,765 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,870 | 21,813 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 52.9% | 72.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 24,200 | $ 43,500 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 50.0% | 66.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.2 | 16.8 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 31.2% | 8.8% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 18.9 | 5.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# BOSTON

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,763,357 | 5.8% | 91.2% |
| Central city | Total: | 562,994 | 22.4 | 70.0 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 2,115,768 | 1.6 | 96.6 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 8.2% | 4.3% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.5 | 82.2 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 42.6 | 55.5 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 18.1 | 19.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,099 | $ 19,384 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,632 | 23,650 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 23.0% | 55.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 36,800 | $ 56,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 64.7% | 78.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 12.1 | 25.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 26.1% | 7.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 25.4 | 7.8 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# BUFFALO

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,242,826 | 9.2% | 89.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 357,870 | 26.6 | 70.5 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 644,415 | 2.5 | 96.2 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 19.8% | 8.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 68.2 | 80.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 34.6 | 53.3 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 35.0 | 27.1 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,181 | $ 18,067 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,926 | 20,892 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 34.2% | 67.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 18,700 | $ 40,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 50.2% | 66.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.4 | 15.0 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 34.4% | 7.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 30.2 | 6.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# CHARLESTON

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 430,462 | 31.0% | 67.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 69,510 | 46.5 | 52.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 259,062 | 19.3 | 78.5 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 12.3% | 5.0% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.3 | 87.2 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.6 | 64.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 20.1 | 18.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,754 | $ 17,730 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,231 | 19,657 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 57.6% | 66.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 25,900 | $ 45,900 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 43.3% | 71.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.8 | 18.4 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 34.1% | 8.2% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.6 | 3.5 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# CHARLOTTE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 637,218 | 21.8% | 77.1% |
| Central city | Total: | 314,447 | 31.0 | 67.4 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 36,268 | 4.6 | 93.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 7.6% | 3.2% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 78.1 | 86.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 47.7 | 64.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 30.0 | 28.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,226 | $ 18,705 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,446 | 21,580 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 42.6% | 69.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 27,200 | $ 45,100 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 49.6% | 64.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.4 | 18.5 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 25.3% | 6.6% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 19.1 | 3.8 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# CHICAGO

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 7,103,624 | 20.1% | 73.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 3,005,072 | 39.8 | 49.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 3,774,727 | 8.4 | 87.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 14.9% | 5.0% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.7 | 85.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 37.8 | 59.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 24.6 | 26.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,609 | $ 22,501 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 18,375 | 26,545 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 33.5% | 64.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 38,000 | $ 67,900 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 55.3% | 71.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.4 | 20.3 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.5% | 5.8% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 27.1 | 3.8 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# CINCINNATI

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,401,491 | 12.4% | 86.9% |
| Central city | Total: | 385,457 | 33.8 | 65.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 737,955 | 5.5 | 93.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 14.0% | 6.0% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.1 | 83.3 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.4 | 57.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 24.0 | 27.8 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,652 | $ 19,020 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,699 | 22,219 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 35.3% | 66.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 36,600 | $ 48,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 49.0% | 65.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.3 | 16.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 28.7% | 7.6% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 23.8 | 5.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# CLEVELAND

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,898,825 | 18.2% | 80.2% |
| Central city | Total: | 573,822 | 43.8 | 53.5 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,178,602 | 8.0 | 90.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 13.0% | 5.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 71.3 | 83.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 40.8 | 58.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 28.3 | 30.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,068 | $ 20,532 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 17,497 | 24,311 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 42.7% | 69.5% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 28,100 | $ 56,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 56.0% | 70.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.8 | 17.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 26.9% | 5.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 22.6 | 4.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# COLUMBIA

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 410,088 | 28.8% | 69.9% |
| Central city | Total: | 101,208 | 40.2 | 57.8 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 210,353 | 25.1 | 73.4 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 9.5% | 3.7% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.8 | 85.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 42.0 | 59.2 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 17.8 | 15.1 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,136 | $ 18,622 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,109 | 20,769 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 53.8% | 70.5% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 29,600 | $ 47,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 50.7% | 71.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 10.9 | 24.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 27.0% | 7.7% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 14.9 | 3.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# COLUMBUS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,093,316 | 12.3% | 86.4% |
| Central city | Total: | 564,871 | 22.1 | 76.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 268,777 | 2.1 | 96.9 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.6% | 5.1% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 75.2 | 84.8 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 42.0 | 56.3 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 17.5 | 19.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,821 | $ 18,090 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,560 | 21,059 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 43.3% | 62.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 31,500 | $ 48,600 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 59.4% | 73.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.5 | 20.3 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 26.2% | 9.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 19.9 | 5.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# DALLAS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,974,805 | 14.1% | 79.8% |
| Central city | Total: | 904,078 | 29.4 | 61.4 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,547,312 | 8.1 | 86.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 6.0% | 2.5% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 78.4 | 87.8 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 48.5 | 64.2 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 23.3 | 21.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,792 | $ 20,198 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,243 | 23,859 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 46.6% | 65.6% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 23,400 | $ 50,400 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 57.5% | 73.1% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.9 | 22.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 24.9% | 6.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 12.8 | 6.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# DAYTON

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 830,070 | 12.7% | 86.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 203,371 | 36.9 | 62.0 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 391,688 | 5.0 | 93.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 17.2% | 7.5% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 73.0 | 82.7 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 37.7 | 56.7 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 24.0 | 28.8 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,306 | $ 18,796 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,136 | 21,533 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 49.7% | 69.9% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 26,500 | $ 44,700 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 61.8% | 70.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 10.7 | 16.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 26.0% | 7.8% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 19.4 | 5.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# DETROIT

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 4,353,413 | 20.5% | 77.6% |
| Central city | Total: | 1,203,339 | 63.1 | 34.4 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 2,605,988 | 4.7 | 93.4 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 21.9% | 9.5% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.3 | 83.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 32.1 | 55.5 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 30.6 | 31.7 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 13,684 | $ 22,915 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 19,208 | 27,036 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 52.8% | 76.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 21,900 | $ 46,700 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 55.2% | 69.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.2 | 15.4 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 25.8% | 6.0% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 27.1 | 6.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# FT. LAUDERDALE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,018,200 | 11.2% | 87.6% |
| Central city | Total: | 153,279 | 21.0 | 77.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 855,247 | 9.5 | 89.3 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 7.0% | 4.0% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.4 | 69.8 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 43.1 | 46.2 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 11.2 | 11.9 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,268 | $ 17,064 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,416 | 21,430 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 45.8% | 74.2% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 37,900 | $ 63,000 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 43.6% | 72.7% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.2 | 15.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.8% | 6.4% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 12.7 | 3.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# GARY

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 642,781 | 19.7% | 76.4% |
| Central city | Total: | 151,953 | 70.8 | 25.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 490,828 | 3.7 | 88.1 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 15.8% | 7.3% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 74.3 | 84.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 41.5 | 58.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 44.8 | 35.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 16,342 | $ 22,901 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 20,476 | 25,174 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 52.9% | 73.8% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 26,100 | $ 47,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 56.3% | 68.1% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.2 | 11.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 23.9% | 6.0% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 19.8 | 4.2 |

Note: The 1980 census did not designate a separate urbanized area within the Gary SMSA. Therefore, we have calculated the suburban population by subtracting the population of the central city from the entire SMSA population.

# GREENSBORO

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 827,252 | 19.3% | 80.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 155,642 | 33.0 | 65.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 14,815 | 11.5 | 87.4 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 9.5% | 3.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 77.4 | 84.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 44.2 | 60.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 38.7 | 36.4 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,944 | $ 17,127 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,193 | 20,197 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 41.9% | 73.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 28,900 | $ 41,400 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 52.5% | 58.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 11.9 | 15.8 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 24.4% | 7.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 16.2 | 4.0 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# HOUSTON

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,905,353 | 18.2% | 72.6% |
| Central city | Total: | 1,595,138 | 27.6 | 70.3 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 817,526 | 4.5 | 87.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 5.9% | 2.7% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 78.2 | 89.7 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 47.9 | 65.4 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 17.1 | 18.4 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 13,775 | $ 23,054 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 17,214 | 26,778 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 47.2% | 62.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 31,300 | $ 59,100 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 57.8% | 74.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 12.0 | 24.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 22.1% | 6.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 10.8 | 2.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# INDIANAPOLIS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,166,575 | 13.5% | 85.6% |
| Central city | Total: | 700,807 | 21.8 | 77.1 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 135,665 | 2.0 | 96.8 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 13.9% | 5.3% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.4 | 85.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 40.4 | 60.3 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,878 | $ 19,510 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,580 | 22,424 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 47.7% | 67.8% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 23,400 | $ 42,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 53.0% | 71.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.6 | 17.0 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 23.4% | 7.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 16.6 | 3.9 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# JACKSON

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 320,425 | 39.4% | 60.1% |
| Central city | Total: | 202,895 | 47.0 | 52.4 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 62,156 | 9.3 | 90.2 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 9.8% | 2.7% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 69.1 | 84.3 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 37.9 | 61.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 18.7 | 11.9 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,733 | $ 19,505 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,475 | 22,944 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 54.7% | 73.0% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 27,000 | $ 48,700 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 46.7% | 79.4% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 13.2 | 25.1 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 33.5% | 6.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.9 | 4.3 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# JACKSONVILLE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 737,541 | 21.5% | 77.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 540,920 | 25.4 | 73.0 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 57,095 | 7.1 | 90.3 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.1% | 4.7% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 67.9 | 82.2 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.9 | 58.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 11.6 | 11.7 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,053 | $ 16,877 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,254 | 20,061 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 54.0% | 68.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 20,000 | $ 37,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 47.6% | 70.9% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.7 | 15.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 34.8% | 9.7% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.7 | 4.5 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# KANSAS CITY

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,327,106 | 13.0% | 84.8% |
| Central city | Total: | 161,087 | 25.3 | 71.0 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 936,706 | 13.8 | 84.0 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 11.2% | 4.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 75.5 | 85.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 42.0 | 60.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 20.5 | 19.8 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,162 | $ 19,948 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,316 | 22,973 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 52.4% | 68.6% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 19,100 | $ 45,800 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 59.0% | 76.1% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.6 | 19.5 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 24.6% | 6.4% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 17.5 | 3.8 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# LOS ANGELES

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics** | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | |
| SMSA | Total: 7,447,503 | 12.6% | 67.9% |
| Central city | Total: 2,966,850 | 17.0 | 61.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: 6,512,586 | 7.2 | 76.3 |
| **Employment** | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | 10.4% | 5.2% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | 72.5 | 81.5 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | 40.0 | 53.2 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | 19.1 | 24.5 |
| **Income and Earnings** | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | $ 12,423 | $ 19,051 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | 17,519 | 24,547 |
| **Homeownership** | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | 39.2% | 52.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | $ 59,100 | $ 92,500 |
| **Education** | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | 68.6% | 73.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | 10.9 | 19.9 |
| **Poverty** | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | 23.1% | 9.9% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | 23.4 | 7.9 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# LOUISVILLE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 906,152 | 13.0% | 86.2% |
| Central city | Total: | 298,451 | 28.2 | 71.1 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 462,551 | 6.4 | 92.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 15.4% | 6.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.5 | 82.2 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.2 | 55.8 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 26.9 | 25.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,226 | $ 17,817 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,799 | 21,017 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 47.4% | 71.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 20,600 | $ 38,400 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 54.2% | 64.4% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.4 | 14.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.9% | 8.6% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.6 | 5.5 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# MEMPHIS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 913,472 | 39.9% | 59.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 646,356 | 47.6 | 51.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 128,195 | 11.8 | 87.3 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 14.5% | 4.4% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 68.6 | 85.2 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 36.3 | 60.8 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 20.5 | 16.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 8,986 | $ 18,978 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,670 | 22,273 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 47.3% | 67.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 24,400 | $ 43,800 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 42.7% | 74.7% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.5 | 18.7 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 38.4% | 7.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 24.4 | 4.0 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# MIAMI

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,625,781 | 17.2% | 77.6% |
| Central city | Total: | 346,865 | 25.1 | 66.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,261,294 | 15.2 | 80.5 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 7.3% | 4.3% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 74.7 | 75.4 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 43.0 | 50.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 10.4 | 14.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,356 | $ 16,616 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,431 | 22,344 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 44.2% | 57.2% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 37,400 | $ 59,800 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 49.4% | 67.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.3 | 18.4 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.6% | 11.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 15.7 | 8.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# MILWAUKEE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,397,143 | 10.8% | 87.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 636,212 | 23.1 | 73.3 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 570,796 | 0.6 | 98.1 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 13.7% | 4.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.6 | 84.5 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 39.7 | 59.8 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 36.9 | 31.2 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,187 | $ 20,899 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,567 | 23,967 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 34.5% | 63.2% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 29,600 | $ 61,400 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 53.4% | 73.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.2 | 17.9 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.4% | 5.2% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 29.0 | 5.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# MOBILE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 443,536 | 28.6% | 70.5% |
| Central city | Total: | 200,452 | 36.2 | 62.8 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 95,041 | 35.2 | 64.2 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 14.4% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 69.4 | 81.6 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 34.7 | 55.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 22.8 | 19.3 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 8,763 | $ 16,887 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 12,565 | 19,970 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 55.4% | 73.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 24,200 | $ 41,900 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 45.9% | 66.4% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 6.5 | 14.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 38.5% | 10.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 23.7 | 5.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# NASHVILLE

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 850,505 | 16.1% | 83.0% |
| Central city | Total: | 455,651 | 23.3 | 75.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 62,674 | 1.7 | 97.6 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 8.8% | 4.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 74.8 | 84.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 41.1 | 58.4 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 19.7 | 20.8 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,528 | $ 17,844 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,522 | 20,954 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 45.4% | 68.6% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 30,400 | $ 46,700 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 51.0% | 65.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 12.9 | 17.3 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 27.3% | 8.6% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 18.3 | 5.0 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# NASSAU-SUFFOLK

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,605,813 | 6.2% | 91.7% |
| Central city | Total: | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Suburban areas | Total: | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 7.4% | 5.1% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.9 | 82.1 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 49.4 | 58.9 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 17.7 | 17.3 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 18,826 | $ 24,572 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 21,746 | 28,286 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 61.0% | 80.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 42,700 | $ 51,800 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 64.5% | 76.6% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 11.6 | 21.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 17.3% | 4.8% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 16.6 | 4.3 |

N/A = not applicable; since the Nassau-Suffolk SMSA does not have an officially designated central city area, separate population measures for central city and suburban areas have been eliminated from the metro area profile.

# NEW ORLEANS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,187,073 | 32.6% | 65.2% |
| Central city | Total: | 557,515 | 55.3 | 42.5 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 520,784 | 12.9 | 84.9 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 9.9% | 4.0% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.1 | 83.5 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 39.3 | 58.4 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,382 | $ 18,937 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,267 | 22,992 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 35.2% | 61.9% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 38,400 | $ 57,000 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 46.9% | 70.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.9 | 20.1 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 35.3% | 8.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.7 | 4.8 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# NEW YORK CITY

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 9,120,346 | 21.3% | 67.1% |
| Central city | Total: | 7,071,639 | 25.2 | 60.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 8,518,635 | 11.0 | 85.1 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.8% | 5.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 69.4 | 76.8 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 40.7 | 53.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 14.0 | 17.9 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,979 | $ 17,969 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,057 | 24,127 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 18.4% | 36.9% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 45,400 | $ 67,000 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 58.2% | 66.9% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.8 | 22.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 28.6% | 10.4% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 24.1 | 7.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# NEWARK

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,965,969 | 21.3% | 74.5% |
| Central city | Total: | 329,248 | 58.2 | 30.8 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,636,721 | 13.6 | 80.1 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 11.7% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 73.3 | 82.7 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 43.8 | 59.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 26.2 | 26.3 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,402 | $ 23,208 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 17,261 | 27,967 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 28.3% | 64.7% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 42,000 | $ 74,600 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 58.1% | 72.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.5 | 23.9 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 26.8% | 5.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 23.2 | 4.5 |

Note: The 1980 census did not designate a separate urbanized area within the Newark SMSA. Therefore, we have calculated the suburban population by subtracting the population of the central city from the entire SMSA population.

# NEWPORT NEWS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics** | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 364,449 | 28.6% | 69.4% |
| Central city | Total: | 144,903 | 31.5 | 66.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 183,673 | 28.1 | 70.0 |
| **Employment** | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 10.5% | 4.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 78.2 | 86.1 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 45.3 | 62.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 23.1 | 19.3 |
| **Income and Earnings** | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,562 | $ 19,265 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,693 | 20,790 |
| **Homeownership** | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 46.9% | 65.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 31,300 | $ 47,900 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 52.2% | 72.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 9.5 | 20.1 |
| **Poverty** | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 24.4% | 6.6% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 17.2 | 3.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# NORFOLK

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographics** | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 806,951 | 27.7% | 69.5% |
| Central city | Total: | 266,979 | 35.2 | 60.8 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 503,805 | 24.0 | 73.7 |
| **Employment** | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 11.2% | 4.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 75.1 | 87.1 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 45.1 | 64.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 18.1 | 13.0 |
| **Income and Earnings** | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,615 | $ 18,157 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,330 | 20,093 |
| **Homeownership** | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 41.6% | 64.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 32,400 | $ 49,700 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 45.9% | 72.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.2 | 17.0 |
| **Poverty** | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 30.8% | 8.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.3 | 3.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# PHILADELPHIA

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | |
| SMSA | Total: 4,716,818 | 18.8% | 78.5% |
| Central city | Total: 1,688,210 | 37.8 | 58.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: 2,424,723 | 8.6 | 89.2 |
| Employment | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | 15.7% | 6.1% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | 67.9 | 81.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | 37.6 | 56.4 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | 21.1 | 24.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | $ 11,369 | $ 19,683 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | 15,913 | 23,290 |
| Homeownership | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | 53.6% | 71.6% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | $ 17,500 | $ 45,200 |
| Education | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | 52.0% | 69.1% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | 6.9 | 18.7 |
| Poverty | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | 29.4% | 7.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | 28.4 | 5.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# PITTSBURGH

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,263,894 | 7.8% | 91.5% |
| Central city | Total: | 423,938 | 24.0 | 74.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,386,100 | 4.7 | 94.6 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 15.6% | 6.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 67.6 | 78.8 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 36.2 | 53.0 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 22.3 | 25.8 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 10,640 | $ 18,652 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,910 | 22,438 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 40.0% | 71.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 25,300 | $ 43,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 56.6% | 68.7% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.1 | 15.0 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 28.2% | 7.0% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 28.3 | 6.6 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# RALEIGH

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 531,167 | 25.3% | 73.4% |
| Central city | Total: | 150,255 | 27.4 | 70.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 56,342 | 7.0 | 91.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 6.9% | 2.6% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 76.7 | 87.7 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 42.3 | 58.3 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 18.4 | 15.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,442 | $ 19,191 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 14,277 | 21,396 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 42.5% | 63.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 30,800 | $ 53,800 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 51.6% | 76.0% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 14.2 | 31.5 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 23.7% | 7.7% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 16.9 | 3.2 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# RICHMOND

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 632,015 | 27.6% | 71.2% |
| Central city | Total: | 219,214 | 51.3 | 47.7 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 272,413 | 11.1 | 87.5 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 7.8% | 2.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 73.6 | 85.1 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 45.5 | 63.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 22.1 | 17.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,612 | $ 20,455 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 16,177 | 22,859 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 49.5% | 68.4% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 32,400 | $ 50,600 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 45.9% | 69.6% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 9.2 | 23.0 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 23.2% | 6.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 16.4 | 3.1 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# ST. LOUIS

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 2,356,460 | 17.3% | 81.7% |
| Central city | Total: | 453,085 | 45.6 | 53.5 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 1,395,505 | 13.4 | 85.5 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 16.2% | 6.2% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.7 | 83.3 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 36.8 | 57.4 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 21.7 | 24.1 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 11,365 | $ 19,813 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,705 | 22,859 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 47.7% | 72.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 22,200 | $ 43,900 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 51.6% | 66.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 8.0 | 16.8 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 29.6% | 6.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 24.1 | 4.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# SAN DIEGO

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,861,846 | 5.6% | 81.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 875,538 | 8.9 | 76.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 828,814 | 2.5 | 86.0 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 12.2% | 6.5% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 84.1 | 81.3 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 49.5 | 51.8 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 16.8 | 15.5 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,244 | $ 17,691 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 15,772 | 21,410 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 36.0% | 57.2% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 69,100 | $ 92,300 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 74.2% | 80.5% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 11.1 | 22.2 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 20.3% | 9.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 20.5 | 7.3 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# SAN FRANCISCO

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 3,250,630 | 12.0% | 71.8% |
| Central city | Total: | 678,974 | 12.7 | 58.2 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 2,511,724 | 12.4 | 74.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 11.8% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.7 | 82.4 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 37.8 | 53.7 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 13.5 | 14.7 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 12,631 | $ 21,085 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 17,935 | 25,244 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 37.6% | 56.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 62,300 | $104,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 67.0% | 82.1% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 11.8 | 28.1 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 22.3% | 7.1% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 24.0 | 6.3 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# SHREVEPORT

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 376,710 | 33.0% | 66.1% |
| Central city | Total: | 205,820 | 41.1 | 58.1 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 58,007 | 13.3 | 84.7 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 11.2% | 4.3% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 70.7 | 83.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1979 | | | 38.0 | 59.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 19.8 | 16.4 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 8,944 | $ 18,134 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 12,824 | 21,843 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 55.9% | 73.1% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 21,000 | $ 43,200 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 40.8% | 70.3% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.2 | 17.5 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 34.4% | 7.3% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 23.4 | 4.3 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | | |
| SMSA | Total: | 1,569,134 | 9.3% | 89.3% |
| Central city | Total: | 510,170 | 20.5 | 77.6 |
| Suburban areas | Total: | 844,079 | 3.3 | 95.6 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | | 9.2% | 4.8% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | | 72.7 | 66.9 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1980 | | | 41.5 | 43.6 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | | 14.2 | 13.6 |
| Income and Earnings | | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | | $ 9,193 | $ 13,958 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | | 13,027 | 18,152 |
| Homeownership | | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | | 49.9% | 73.6% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | | $ 24,100 | $ 41,100 |
| Education | | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | | 46.7% | 67.2% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | | 7.6 | 13.9 |
| Poverty | | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | | 34.3% | 9.2% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | | 21.9 | 4.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# WASHINGTON, D.C.

## Metropolitan Area Profile

| | | Blacks | Whites |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demographics | | | |
| Total 1980 Population of: | | | |
| SMSA | Total: 3,060,922 | 27.9% | 67.7% |
| Central city | Total: 638,333 | 70.3 | 26.9 |
| Suburban areas | Total: 2,124,772 | 17.2 | 77.6 |
| Employment | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 1980 | | 7.3% | 2.9% |
| Male labor force participation rate, 1980 | | 77.7 | 88.0 |
| Percentage of males aged 16 years and older who worked 50–52 weeks, 1980 | | 49.2 | 65.1 |
| Percentage of population employed in manufacturing, 1980 | | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| Income and Earnings | | | |
| Median household income, 1979 | | $ 16,484 | $ 26,614 |
| Average household earnings, 1979 | | 20,418 | 29,187 |
| Homeownership | | | |
| Percentage of households that own homes, 1980 | | 37.1% | 61.3% |
| Median value of homes, 1980 | | $ 59,800 | $ 85,600 |
| Education | | | |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed high school, 1980 | | 64.0% | 85.8% |
| Percentage of population aged 25 years and older who had completed college, 1980 | | 14.7 | 39.0 |
| Poverty | | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty, 1979 | | 16.8% | 4.5% |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 1979 | | 12.0 | 2.4 |

Note: SMSA-wide population includes residents of the central city, suburban areas, and rural areas within the counties that make up the SMSA. Suburban population includes residents of urbanized areas within the SMSA lying outside of city limits.

# PART III: Highlight Tables

# Highlight Tables

## Population

*Most Black*

| Metro Area | % Black |
|---|---|
| Memphis | 39.9 |
| Jackson | 39.4 |
| Shreveport | 33.0 |
| New Orleans | 32.6 |
| Charleston | 31.0 |

*Least Black*

| Metro Area | % Black |
|---|---|
| San Diego | 5.6 |
| Boston | 5.8 |
| Nassau-Suffolk (N.Y.) | 6.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 7.8 |
| Buffalo | 9.2 |

*Most Black*

| Central City | % Black |
|---|---|
| Newark | 85.2 |
| Gary | 70.8 |
| Washington, D.C. | 70.3 |
| Atlanta | 66.6 |
| Detroit | 63.1 |

*Least Black*

| Central City | % Black |
|---|---|
| San Diego | 8.9 |
| San Francisco | 12.7 |
| Los Angeles | 17.0 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 20.5 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | 21.0 |

## Employment

*Most Black Males Working Full Time*

| Metro Area | % Black Males Working Full Time |
|---|---|
| San Diego | 49.5 |
| Nassau-Suffolk (N.Y.) | 49.4 |
| Washington, D.C. | 49.2 |
| Dallas | 48.5 |
| Houston | 48.5 |

*Fewest Black Males Working Full Time*

| Metro Area | % Black Males Working Full Time |
|---|---|
| Detroit | 32.1 |
| Buffalo | 34.6 |
| Mobile | 34.7 |
| Pittsburgh | 36.2 |
| Memphis | 36.3 |

## Income

*Highest Median Black Household Incomes*

| Metro Area | Income |
|---|---|
| Nassau-Suffolk (N.Y.) | $18,826 |
| Washington, D.C. | 16,484 |
| Gary | 16,342 |
| Houston | 13,775 |
| Detroit | 13,684 |

*Lowest Median Black Household Incomes*

| Metro Area | Income |
|---|---|
| Mobile | $8,763 |
| Shreveport | 8,944 |
| Memphis | 8,986 |
| Jacksonville | 9,053 |
| Buffalo | 9,181 |

## Homeownership

*Most Black Homeowners*

| Metro Area | % Black Homeowners |
|---|---|
| Nassau-Suffolk (N.Y.) | 61.0 |
| Charleston | 57.6 |
| Baton Rouge | 56.4 |
| Shreveport | 55.9 |
| Mobile | 55.4 |

*Fewest Black Homeowners*

| Metro Area | % Black Homeowners |
|---|---|
| New York City | 18.4 |
| Boston | 23.0 |
| Newark | 28.3 |
| Chicago | 33.5 |
| Buffalo | 34.2 |

## Education

*Most College Educated Blacks*

| Metro Area | % College Educated Blacks |
|---|---|
| Washington, D.C. | 14.7 |
| Raleigh | 14.2 |
| Jackson | 13.2 |
| Nashville | 12.9 |
| Baton Rouge | 12.5 |

*Fewest College Educated Blacks*

| Metro Area | % College Educated Blacks |
|---|---|
| Buffalo | 6.4 |
| Memphis | 6.5 |
| Mobile | 6.5 |
| Indianapolis | 6.6 |
| Cleveland | 6.8 |

## Poverty

***Most Blacks in Poverty***

| Metro Area | % Blacks in Poverty |
|---|---|
| Buffalo | 30.2 |
| Milwaukee | 29.0 |
| Philadelphia | 28.4 |
| Pittsburgh | 28.3 |
| Chicago | 27.1 |

***Fewest Blacks in Poverty***

| Metro Area | % Blacks in Poverty |
|---|---|
| Washington, D.C. | 16.8 |
| Nassau-Suffolk (N.Y.) | 17.3 |
| San Diego | 20.3 |
| Houston | 22.1 |
| San Francisco | 22.3 |

# Appendix A: Census Sources

## 1. Sources of Data for Metro Area Rankings

| Indicator | 1980 Census Volume | Census Table Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Population | *General Population Characteristics* | |
| Size of black population | | 15 |
| Percentage of blacks | | 14 |
| 2. Residency Patterns | *General Population Characteristics* | |
| Percentage of blacks in population of central city | | 14 |
| Number of blacks in population of central city | | 15 |
| Percentage of blacks in suburban population* | | 15 |
| Number of blacks in suburban population* | | 15 |
| 3. Labor Force Participation | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | |
| Unemployment rate for blacks | | 134 |
| Labor force participation rate of black males | | 134 |
| Black males working full time | | 134 |
| Percentage of blacks in manufacturing | | 134 |
| Unemployment rate for whites | | 128 |
| Labor force participation rate of white males | | 128 |
| White males working full time | | 128 |
| Percentage of whites in manufacturing | | 128 |
| 4. Income and Earnings | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | |
| Median income of black households | | 136 |
| Average earnings of black households | | 136 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Median income of white households | | 130 |
| Average earnings of white households | | 130 |
| 5. Homeownership | *General Housing Characteristics* | |
| Black homeownership rate | | 22 |
| Median value of black-owned homes | | 22 |
| White homeownership rate | | 21 |
| Median value of white-owned homes | | 21 |
| 6. Education | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | |
| Percentage of blacks aged 25 years and older who are high school graduates | | 132 |
| Percentage of blacks aged 25 years and older with 4+ years of college | | 132 |
| Percentage of black 16- to 17-year-olds attending school | | 132 |
| Percentage of whites aged 25 years and older who are high school graduates | | 126 |
| Percentage of whites aged 25 years and older with 4+ years of college | | 126 |
| Percentage of white 16- to 17-year-olds attending school | | 126 |
| 7. Poverty and Family Structure | | |
| Poverty rate for blacks | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | 137 |
| Black households on public assistance | | 136 |
| Poverty rate for whites | | 131 |
| White households on public assistance | | 130 |
| Black female-headed families | *General Population Characteristics* | 29 |
| White female-headed families | | 29 |

*Suburban population equals population of urbanized area minus population of central city.

## 2. Sources of Data for Metro Area Profiles

| Indicator | 1980 Census Volume | Census Table Number | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Blacks | Whites |
| 1. Demographics | *General Population Characteristics* | | |
| SMSA population | | 14 | 15 |
| Central city population | | 15 | 15 |
| Suburban area population* | | 15 | 15 |
| 2. Employment | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | | |
| Unemployment rate | | 134 | 128 |
| Male labor force participation rate | | 134 | 128 |
| Percentage males employed full time | | 134 | 128 |
| Percentage employed in manufacturing | | 134 | 128 |
| 3. Income and Earnings | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | | |
| Median household income | | 136 | 130 |
| Average household earnings | | 136 | 130 |
| 4. Homeownership | *General Housing Characteristics* | | |
| Percentage of households owning own homes | | 22 | 21 |
| 5. Education | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | | |
| Percentage aged 25 years and older who have completed high school | | 132 | 126 |
| Percentage aged 25 years and older who have completed college | | 132 | 126 |
| 6. Poverty | *General Social and Economic Characteristics* | | |
| Percentage of individuals in poverty | | 137 | 131 |
| Percentage of households receiving public assistance | | 136 | 130 |

*Suburban population equals population of urbanized area minus population of central city.

# Appendix B: Official Names of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

Atlanta, Georgia
Augusta, Georgia—South Carolina
Baltimore, Maryland
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Birmingham, Alabama
Boston, Massachusetts
Buffalo, New York
Charleston—North Charleston, South Carolina
Charlotte—Gastonia, North Carolina
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio—Kentucky—Indiana
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas—Fort Worth, Texas
Dayton, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
Ft. Lauderdale—Hollywood, Florida
Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Indiana
Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, North Carolina
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jackson, Mississippi
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri—Kansas
Los Angeles—Long Beach, California
Louisville, Kentucky—Indiana
Memphis, Tennessee—Arkansas—Mississippi
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Mobile, Alabama
Nashville—Davidson, Tennessee
Nassau—Suffolk, New York
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York, New York—New Jersey
Newark, New Jersey
Newport News—Hampton, Virginia
Norfolk—Virginia Beach—Portsmouth, Virginia—North Carolina

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—New Jersey
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Raleigh—Durham, North Carolina
Richmond, Virginia
St. Louis, Missouri—Illinois
San Diego, California
San Francisco—Oakland, California
Shreveport, Louisiana
Tampa—St. Petersburg, Florida
Washington, D.C.—Maryland—Virginia

# Appendix C: Census Bureau Corrections to 1980 Population Data

| Central City | Corrected Total | Percentage Difference From Original Census Figure |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 786,741 | −.002 |
| Baton Rouge | 219,844 | .20 |
| Charlotte | 315,473 | .30 |
| Columbia | 101,229 | .02 |
| Columbus | 565,032 | .03 |
| Dayton | 193,536 | −4.80 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 448,033 | −.03 |
| Los Angeles | 2,968,579 | .06 |
| Louisville | 298,694 | .08 |
| Memphis | 646,174 | −.03 |
| Milwaukee | 636,297 | .01 |
| New Orleans | 557,927 | .07 |
| Pittsburgh | 423,959 | .005 |
| Washington, D.C. | 638,432 | .02 |

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# Notes